THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 32. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

Latest by the Cables and Steamers.

Napoleon's New Reform Scheme.

Resignation of His Ministers.

A Letter from Garibaldi.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BELGIUM.

A Royal Marriage to Take Place.

BERLIN, February 5—Evening.—The Duke of Flanders, heir apparent to the Belgian throne, is soon to marry the Princess Hohenzollern.

ENGLAND.

The People Cry Out for Reform.

LONDON, February 5—Evening.—During the delivery of the Queen's speech in Parliament, the people cried out—"Reform! Reform!"

Ross Winans Obtains a Large Contract.

Ross Winans, of Baltimore, has received the contract from Russia to build railroad cars and locomotives far that Government.

GERMANY.

A Princely Mail Postal Proprietor Bought Out.

BERLIN, February 5.—The Prince of Tour and Taxis, a Bavarian, whose ancestors have enjoyed an uninterrupted monopoly of the postal service of Germany for the last two or three hundred years, has disposed of his rights to the Government of Prussia for the sum of 3,000,000 thalers.

Almost every prince and princess in Bavaria is "proprietor" of some valuable privilege producing a revenue, even to the colonelcy of regiments in the service of Prussia and Russia, the commissions being hereditary in the male line. The Prince of Tour and Taxis possessed the most profitable of all, having enjoyed since the decease of his father the emoluments arising from a farming out of the postal service of Germany, a position which Count Bismark found entirely incompatible with his ideas of the reconstruction of the country, being particularly in conflict with his project for he readjustment of the Zollverein or commercial affairs of the States. Hence the extinction of the monopoly of the Prince by purchase.

The Prince of Tour and Taxis comes of a very ancient lineage, being the representative of the famous house of Tour and Taxis, the lords of which were at one time proprietors of the domain de Yorriana, situate in the old Duchy of Mantua. There are two branches now in existence, the elder being represented by the gentleman who has been compensated by Prussia. This is the Prince Maximilian Charles, who has his residence at Ratisbon. He was born on the 3d of November, 1802, and is titled Prince of Tour and Taxis, Prince de Buchan and Krotoszyn, Count of Friedberg, Prince of Scheer, Count of Val de Sassina, Marchthal, and Meresheim.

He is a hereditary Councillor of Austrian empire, a hereditary member of the Prussian Legislative Senate, and Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Prince succeeded to his estates on the 15th of July, 1827. He has been twice married, his wives having borne him fifteen children. The younger line is represented by Prince Hugh Maximilian, born the 3d of July, 1817, who is proprietor of valuable lands and manorial rights in Bohemia, and is a Chamberlain, Imperial Councillor, and Major of Cavalry of the Austrian empire. This gentleman, who resides in Prague, married in the family of Count Belcredi, and has four children.

NAPOLEON'S REFORM BILL.

The Emperor's Letter to the Minister of State.

The following letter was addressed, as noticed in our cable report a few days since, by the Emperor to the Minister of State:—

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, January 19.—Monsieur le Ministre:—For some years past the question has been asked whether our institutions have gained their limit of improvement, or whether new improvements are to be realized. Hence a lamentable uncertainty which it is important to remove.

Up to the present you have had to strike courageously in order to repel inopportune demands, and to leave with me the initiative of useful reforms when the time should arrive. And now I believe that it is possible to give to the institutions of the Empire all the development of which they are capable, and to the public liberties a new extension, without compromising the power which the nation has intrusted to me.

The plan which I have traced out to myself consists in correcting the imperfections which time has revealed, and in admitting that progress which is compatible with our habits, for to govern is to profit by the experience which has been acquired, and to foresee the wants of the future.

The object of the decree of the 24th of November, 1860, was to associate the Senate and the Corps Legislatif more directly with the policy of the Government, but the debate on the address has not led to the results which were to be expected from it—it has sometimes needlessly excited public opinion, given rise to sterile discussions, and occasioned a loss of time most precious for the affairs of the country; and I believe that, without any diminution of the prerogatives of the deliberative powers, the address may be replaced by the privilege, prudently regulated, of putting questions to the Government.

Another modification has appeared to me necessary in the relations of the Government towards the great bodies of the State. I have considered that by sending the Ministers to the Senate and the Corps Legislatif to take part in certain debates, by virtue of a special commission, I should better utilize the strength of the Government without deviating from the terms of the Constitution, which admits no solidarity among the Ministers, and makes them dependent only upon the chief of the State.

But the reforms which it is fitting to adopt must not stop there. A law will be proposed for assigning the jurisdiction over offenses against the press law exclusively to the correctional tribunals, and thus suppress the discretionary power of the Government. It is equally necessary to regulate legislatively the right of assembly, while restraining it within the limits which public safety demands.

I said last year that my Government wished to walk upon ground consolidated and capable of sustaining power and liberty. By the measures I have just pointed out my words become realized. I do not shake the ground which fifteen years of calm and prosperity have consolidated, but I increase the strength by rendering my relations with the great public powers more intimate by securing to the citizens by law fresh guaranties, by completing the crowning of the edifice erected by the national will.

On this, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

The following is the full text of

THE DECREE

which accompanies the letter of the Emperor:—

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French, to all present and to come, greeting:—Wishing to give to the discussions of the great bodies of the State relative to the home and foreign policy of the Government more utility and precision, we have decreed and decree what follows:—

Article 1. The members of the Senate a[illegible] of the Corps Legislatif may put questions to the Government.

Article 2. Every demand for addressing questions to the Government must be written or signed by five members at least. This demand will briefly explain the object of the questions, and will be handed to the President, who will communicate it to the Minister of State, and refer it to the committees for examination.

Article 3. If two committees of the Senate or four committees of the Corps Legislatif deliver the opinion that the questions may be put, the Chamber will fix a day for their discussion.

Article 4. Upon the close of the debate the Chamber will either simply declare the order of the day or refer the questions to the Government.

Article 5. The simple order of the day will always have priority.

Article 6. The reference to the Government can only be made in the following terms:—"The Senate (or the Corps Legislatif) calls the attention of the Government to the object of the questions." In this case a summary of the debate will also be transmitted to the Minister of State.

Article 7. Any of the Ministers may, if specially delegated by the Emperor, be charged, in concert with the Minister of State, and the president and members of the Council of State, to represent the Government in the Senate or Corps Legislatif during debates on general questions or bills.

Article 8. Articles 1 and 2 of our decree of the 24th of November, 1860, providing that the Senate and Corps Legislatif shall, every year, at the opening of the session, vote an address in reply to our speech, are hereby repealed.

Article 9. Our Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, January 19. By the Emperor, NAPOLEON.

E. Rouher, Minister of State.

The Effect—Resignation of the Cabinet and Changes in the Ministry.

On the 20th of January all the members of the French Cabinet placed their resignations in the hands of the Emperor.

M. Rouher retains his functions as Minister of State, and is appointed Minister of Finance, in place of M. Fould, whose resignation has been accepted.

Marshal Niel is appointed Minister of War.

Admiral Rigauld Genouilly is named Minister of Marina, and M. de Forcadela Roquette, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.

M. Behic, who held the latter post, has been made Senator and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor did not accept the resignation of either of the Ministers of State, Justice, the Imperial Household, Public Instruction, or Foreign Affairs, nor that of the Minister President of the Council of State, and these Ministers, therefore, retain their respective portfolios.

Price of Admission to the Exhibition.

The official details of the price of admission to the forthcoming exhibition have been published. The 'Exposition Universelle" consists of the Palace itself, the garden, and the great annexe of the Islands of Billancourt and Seguin. Season tickets, ladies, $12; gentlemen, $20. For the opening day, $4. From the 1st to the 8th of each month the daily admission will be $1; on other days, up to 12 o'clock, 20c.; after 12, 40c. Weekly tickets may also be had for $1·20. The exhibition will close on the 1st of October.

ITALY.

Garibaldi on American Affairs.

Garibaldi has written the following letter upon American affairs, in reply to an American who asked his opinion. The letter has already been alluded to in a cable despatch:—

"CAPRERA, January 8.—Sir—I am happy to be able to respond to your wish to know my opinion upon the present controversy between the President of the United States and the majority in Congress. I shall certainly give it with the consciousness that the qrestion at issue concerns not only America, but humanity at large. Yes, for us friends of the American Union who trembled, for a moment, for its integrity during the gigantic struggle which you have so happily brought to an end, the importance of the vote of the colored race is lessened in presence of the danger of fresh dissension. Members of the human fraternity, we make no distinction of race. We have, therefore, applauded the election made by the generous population of Massachusetts in the persons of two colored deputies as their representatives, and we shall applaud any such demonstration in a country where liberty and progress are not empty words.

"What we, however, chiefly desire is that the harmony, more or less complete, which now reigns among the members of the American family may not be disturbed, and that every sort of individual prejudice may be sacrificed, at any cost, in order to maintain intact the integrity of the great republic, the strongest palladium of liberty in the world. May your President, therefore, come to an understanding with Congress, and may dissension no longer exist between the States constituting your admirable political system. Such is the wish formed by your sincere friends, among whom I am proud to include myself.

"Yours, faithfully, G. GARIBALDI."

American Protestant Church at Rome.

A correspondent writing from Rome on the 12th ult. says:—"The American arms were yesterday hoisted on the *facade* of Mr. Macpherson's house, and the United States Legation archives transferred to the large room in it used by the American Episcopalian congregation, so that Dr. Lyman is no longer in danger of being ousted, as Messrs. Lewis and Williams have been.

"As American visitors to the Eternal City are every year on the increase, however, it is apprehended that their present chapel accommodation will soon be insufficient, and negotiations are being entered into by their church committee to obtain for the ensuing year the building outside the Porta del Popolo, which was used as a chapel by the British Protestant congregation before removing to their present more commodious establishment, a few paces nearer the gate."

THE CRETANS.

Letter of a Cretan Chief to the American Consul.

The *Journal des Debats* of January 22 contains a series of letters addressed by Zymbrabakis, one of the chiefs of the Cretan insurrection, to the Consuls of England, Russia, France, Italy, Austria, and the United States, the last of which reads as follows:—

"The Cretan people fully recognize the vivid sympathies which the great American nation has shown them. They hope that, thanks to your intercession, Mr. Consul, American vessels will come to take on board the poor Cretan families, now remaining in the mountains, on their passage to Greece. These families have neither bread nor habitations. If prompt help is not offered them they will perish. May the United States of America receive them under their liberating flag. Humanity demands it. Receive, etc., ZYMBRAKAKIS.

"January 3, 1867."

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, February 5—Evening.—The Cotton market closed irregular and inactive; the sales to-day hardly reached 6000 bales. Middling uplands unchanged, closing at 14½d., and middling Orleans 14¾d.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for yarns and goods in that city being heavy, and prices lower.

The market for breadstuffs here is generally less firm, and prices tend downwards. Wheat declined 2d. ℔ cental for Milwaukee red and Western; but the market closes firmer. Flour has declined 1s. ℔ barrel for Western State brands. Corn has declined to 40s.@40s. 6d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. The Lard market is quiet at 52s. ℔ cental for American. Cheese dull, and middling to fine American unchanged. Beef has advanced half a crown. Petroleum is dull at 1s. 5½d.@1s. 6½d. ℔ gallon for refined. Rosin quiet at 9s. 6d.@10s. ℔ cental for common Wilmington, N. C.

LONDON, February 5—Evening.—Consols for money, 90 11-16; Erie Railroad shares, 38½; Illinois Central, 81; U. S. 5-20s, 72 7-16.

LONDON, February 5—Evening.—United States Five-twenty bonds are quoted to-day at Frankfort at 76½.

VENICE.—The first Italian sermon preached in Venice was delivered on Christmas day in the Church of the Holy Apostles.

THE GREAT GERMAN FOOT RACE.

Thirty-two Miles Walked in Seven Hours and Fifteen Minutes—The Strongest Contest in Tennessee—Dr. Handrich Winner by Five Minutes.

From the Nashville Press, January 28.

The great contest of speed and bottom between Jacob Handrich, of the Climax Saloon, and David Kuhn, of Steifel's Brewery, to Murfreesboro, for $1000 a side, came off Saturday. The parties made a "square start" from the Climax Saloon, on Cherry street, precisely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the winner arrived at the St. Charles, in Murfreesboro, at fifteen minutes after 10 in the evening.

THE CONTESTANTS.

The winner is a square-built, muscular man, about thirty-five years of age, and weighing two hundred and ten pounds.

His competitor is a man about the same age, rather tall and slim, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds. The betting was about even, those who would have "gone their pile" on the supposed advantage of condition of Kuhn, were shy of the known nerve and endurance of the "Doctor."

THE START.

Both parties came up to the scratch promptly, and at the signal being given, they started off at a brisk walk, taking the Murfreesboro pike when out of the city, the "Doctor" taking the lead when they were last seen. The conditions of the race were that neither should taste food nor drink from starting to stopping, and both might take any route he chose, by the pike or across fields, to the point agreed upon at Murfreesboro being reached, to determine the contest.

THE FIRST FIFTEEN MILES.

The first fifteen miles to Lavergne were made in three hours, Handrich being ahead, but his competitor being fully in sight.

THE RACE IN THE DARK.

Shortly after passing Lavergne it commenced getting dark, and from thence to the point of destination the "coursers" sped away over rocks and stones, holding a good pace, as the time shows.

The heavy brown nag still held his lead, however, and when he crossed Stone river bridge was about a mile and a half ahead, going at a steady gait, and sure of being the winner.

THE HOME STRETCH.

The sorrel was not to give up, however, without a gallant contest, and commenced a brilliant dash for the home stand. Having carefully husbanded his strength, he now commenced a brisk run, and would have undoubtedly been successful in his tactics if the other "rider" had not anticipated this attempted *coup d'etat*, and also "used the rowels." With a sharp lookout for his pursuer, the "Doctor" strode into the expectant town of Murfreesboro just five minutes in advance of his adversary, with the vigorous movement of an Atlantic steamship, while his more fragile antagonist was some half a mile astern, flying before the wind, with all sails filled, like an ocean yacht.

"TREATMENT" OF THE WINNER.

Going at once to the St. Charles, the Doctor was immediately surrounded by the curious throngs of the excited people of Murfreesboro, who could scarcely realize he was a staunch, good-looking man, not much the worse for wear, and not an elephant or a wild horse from the Texan plains. All speculations were soon put at rest, however, for he quickly called for "lager beer," and by the time the other had come up, had disposed of eight glasses of the Teutonic beverage.

The parties remained in Murfreesboro until yesterday, having a good time, when they returned to this city by rail.

Thus ended one of the most singular contests which we have ever heard of, everything being done in a satisfactory manner, and in the coolest earnest. The distance travelled is thirty-two miles, and it will be seen that they made nearly four and a half miles an hour, neither party having been in any previous training.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Harriet Lane Ready for Sea—Reduction in Treasury Bonds—Imperialists Claim Successes in Yucatan—France Seeking Emigrants for Martinique, Etc. Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4.—A Havana correspondent, writing on the 1st instant, says that the Harriet Lane is nearly ready for sea. The Grocers' Bank is to be resumed under the firm name of Barber & Co. The old concern is in liquidation. General Vielar, Governor of the Eastern Department, died on the 30th ultimo. The Treasury announces that the Banco Espanol will reduce its Treasury bonds issued on the 1st of February, 1865.

The smallpox has abated in Matanzas.

The Spanish steamer from Sisal on the 22d ultimo, brings an account of a battle between Colonel Moreno's forces and those of Martinez. Some of the latter are said to have deserted Martinez. The Imperialists claim that they have routed the liberal Garcia by land and water.

At Martinique, in the French colonies of the West Indies, the question of promoting agricultural interests is greatly agitated, and every means resorted to to meet demands for laborers, and with fair prospects of success. Large numbers of emigrants continue to arrive at Martinique.

The telegraph line between St. Pierre and Fort de France is completed.

A Terrible Hand-to-Hand Fight.

Fort Reno Correspondence of Louisville Journal.

Herewith I give you additional and accurate information of the terrible calamity that befel the 18th United States Infantry on the 21st day of December, 1866, at or near Fort Phil. Kearney, in Dakotah Territory. On that ill-fated day the Indians made an attack on the wood train of the aforesaid post. Colonel H. B. Carrington, the commandant, sent out reinforcements to assist the guard of the wood train. The Indians numbered fifty, the reinforcing party numbering eighty-one men, including officers and citizens. As soon as the Indians perceived that we were in close quarters, they began to retreat. Our men followed them.

The Indians entered a ravine, our men still following. The Indians had two thousand warriors concealed in the ravine. The troops were permitted to enter the narrow defile until they were carefully and hopelessly surrounded. Then commenced one of the most terrible hand-to-hand fights ever recorded in the history of Indian warfare. Our eighty-one whites repulsed two thousand Indians in three successive charges; but the fourth charge was too much for them. Owing to the overwhelming numbers and disadvantageous ground, our men could sustain themselves no longer. They were killed and scalped to a man. Not one was left to tell the tale of blood.

The post was too weak to send assistance to those poor fellows. They were horribly mutilated. There was but one eye-witness to this fight, Dr. Hines, he being at a distance from those men engaged. He states that our men fought desperately. The Indians kept a hundred men busy carrying off their dead and wounded. It is a supposition that the loss of the Indians amounted to four hundred killed and wounded. This fact, however, is not easily ascertained, as they carry off their dead and wounded on purpose to keep them from being seen or the number known.

Arrival of a Consul.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The ship Cursetjee, from Calcutta, has arrived here. She brings Mr. Girard, the United States Consul at St. Helena.

THIRD EDITION

EXECUTION.

Haddopp Hung at Norristown.

Previous Criminal History

The Culprit's Last Hours.

A Curious Letter to the Sheriff.

The Procession to the Scaffold.

The Final Scene.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NORRISTOWN, Pa., February 6.—As might be expected, the all-absorbing topic of the day has been the execution of Joseph, alias Jacob Frederick Haddopp, for the murder of Julius Wochele in November, 1865. The circumstances attending this crime, at the time it was committed, caused an intense excitement throughout the county, which had by no means abated at the time the trial took place.

The First Execution for Murder.

Apart from its being a case of purely circumstantial evidence, and the fact that the prisoner, from first to last, protested his entire innocence in the matter, it is the first case in the history of Montgomery county in which a jury has convicted a person of murder in the first degree, although a man is now serving out a term of twelve years in the County Jail, having been convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of his wife, in a hand-to-hand fight with her.

The Other Man Hung at Norristown.

Since the Revolutionary war there have been a score of trials for murder, but this is the first case in which capital punishment has been the penalty meted out on conviction. Indeed, the only execution that ever took place in the county was that of an old offender by the name of John Brown, who was hanged on the 12th of April, 1788, by Francis Swaine, then Sheriff, for the crime of burglary, which was a capital offense under the old colonial law. This execution took place on Airy street, just in the rear of the spot where the Court House now stands. Many of the citizens took offense at the publicity of the proceedings, but the Sheriff defended his course by alleging that all the property owners in the neighborhood refused to allow him to perform his duty on their premises, and he was thus forced to resort to the highway.

Personnel of Haddopp.

The convicted murderer, Haddopp, is a man of slight frame, about five feet seven inches in height, and weighing about one hundred and twenty pounds. His features are rather thin and sharp, his forehead high, and his hair, which he wears combed back, quite dark in color. His beard consists at present of a plain goatee, the rest of his face being smoothly shorn. Not the least noticeable feature of the prisoner is his greyish-blue eye, which is remarkably clear and bright, imparting to him a fascinating and at the same time a dangerous look. Although of an apparently peaceable disposition, he has just that bearing which is fitted for deeds of dark intrigue, and this faculty must have been brought into lively exercise when he allured his victim from this city to the deserted farm on which he met his fate.

Haddopp is a native of Baden, and has received a very thorough education. He is a fluent master of German, French, and Italian, and is said to be well versed in the Latin tongue as well. His knowledge of English, however, is so imperfect that no profitable communication can be had with him except through the agency of an interpreter. At the time of the murder he had been in this country but a few years, and most of these had been passed in the army, which he entered soon after his arrival, joining the ranks of a New Jersey regiment as a substitute.

Interview With His Wife.

Several months after the murder, and before his arrest, he married, his wife knowing nothing of his guilt. She visited him on Monday, but their meeting was rather cold and formal. The prisoner then protested to her his entire innocence, as he did to his counsel as late as yesterday afternoon.

Haddopp's Story.

The story that he tells is to the effect that he had often spoken to Wochele of his sister, who resides at St. Charles, Missouri, and in whom Wochele seems to have taken a great interest. Haddopp claims to have told him that St. Charles was a very thriving town, but he himself had no desire to leave his present work and go there. Wochele, he claims, was much disheartened, and anxious to better his condition; and having borrowed sixty dollars of Haddopp, whom he was then unable to repay, he gave him the address of his guardian and step-mother, authorizing him to write in his name for the money, from which he was to get a return of the loan. He pretends to believe that Wochele set out for the West, and that he has seen or heard nothing of him since.

Haddopp's Spiritual Advisers.

During his imprisonment since the trial, Haddopp has exhibited a variable mood. Being a Catholic by profession, Father O'Hara, of Norristown, tendered him his services, but their inability to understand the language spoken by each other, rendered it necessary for them to call in Father Kuntzer, of Manayunk. Last week Father Grundtner, of Philadelphia, was also sent for, and since his attendance a marked change has come over the prisoner. Before this, he would at times give way to extreme passion, cursing every one who participated in his trial, except his own counsel. He has been particularly severe against Charles Hunsicker, Esq., the District Attorney, and at his request the latter declines to attend the execution. During the past few days he appears to be somewhat more reconciled to his fate. A few evenings since, a party of ladies and gentlemen visited the jail, and sang several pieces of sacred music. Haddopp was so pleased with this that he requested them to come again, and last evening the singing party spent some time in the corridor near his cell.

Haddopp's Last Writings.

The prisoner has written several letters, which are to be given to certain parties and German newspapers. A letter, addressed to his brother, was so passionate and vindictive that it was not forwarded by the authorities. Some of the documents which he has written are not to be opened until after the execution, and it may be that a confession is among the number. On Monday he wrote a letter to be given to the Sheriff, of which the following is a translation:—

Note to the Doctors.

"Messrs. Doctors:—I request not to be taken up and dissected, but to be buried as becomes an innocent man. You may hunt for me, but if you find me I pity you, for you must obtain your knowledge from an innocent body. It is also the sacred duty of the jury which convicted me to death to see me buried innocently.

"JACOB F. HADDOPP."

On the back of this letter was written the following:—

"All those who participate in my execution I wish to keep me in remembrance. Then I will remember you all with grateful respect. Brothers, I wish you well forever."

The Scaffold.

Yesterday the scaffold for the execution was erected in the prison yard. It is the same on which Probst met his doom. From 1 o'clock to 3 the public were admitted to inspect it, and during the three hours that it was exposed to view the yard was crowded with curious people. Last evening the Sheriff, Mr. E. N. Beysher, was in consultation with the prison inspectors, to complete the arrangements for the final tragedy. The worthy officials were sorely puzzled, inasmuch as they and their predecessors for many years have been spared such painful duties. But Sheriff Beysher nobly determined to pull the drop himself, and not foist this disagreeable task on some one else. At least a thousand persons have applied for tickets to witness the execution, but the number was wisely limited to one hundred.

Haddopp's Last Night on Earth.

The prisoner was engaged last night till 12 o'clock in reading his Bible and prayer book, and was awakened at four o'clock this morning, from which time till seven he again devoted himself to religious duties and spiritual advisers and counsel, who were then admitted, the time passing in prayer and conversation.

The prisoner appeared quite cheerful for the time, even executing the manual of arms, to show his acquaintance with military matters.

On taking leave of his counsel, he presented each with a little memento.

As the time for execution approached he became more nervous, being too excited to write his autograph.

Proceeding to the Scaffold.

The party selected to witness the execution, and to accompany the convict as an escort from his cell to the scaffold, was made up in the following order:—

Seriff E. N. Beysher.
Prison Warden, John H. Hart.
The Prisoner's Spiritual Advisers.
The Prisoner.
The Prisoner's Counsel, E. A. Banks, Edward Hawey, and T. B. Metzger, Esqs.
Prison Physician, Jacob O. Knipe.
The Sheriff's Solicitor, Jacob R. Hunsicker, Esq.
The Sheriff's Jury, consisting of—H. Longaker, M. C. Boyle, J. Nice, F. Kile, W. Segar, S. D. Rudy, J. Hurst, J. Gable, J. Hines, J. D. Hunsicker, P. Fox, and J. Wansittler.
Prison Inspectors, Joseph Beerer, Philip S. Gerhart, Perry M. Hunter, and William M. Earnest.
Deputy Sheriff, J. M. Hunsicker.
Members of the Press, and others specially invited.

At the Gallows.

At a quarter past 11, Mr. Jacob R. Hunsicker, the Sheriff's Solicitor, addressed the persons assembled about the gallows, which was erected in the northwest corner of the prison yard, reciting the warrant of Governor Curtin for the execution of the prisoner, and exhorting all to demean themselves in a manner that would not add to the embarrassment and excitement of the unhappy man who was soon to meet his doom.

At half-past 11 the procession was formed in the order given above, in the corridor of the prison; previous to leaving which, a prayer in German was repeated by the prisoner after the clergyman.

The prisoner mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and then the religious rites were resumed, first in Latin and then in German. During the last prayer the prisoner repeatedly kissed the crucifix held in the priest's hand. Absolution was then pronounced by Father Kuntzer, when he and Father O'Hara took leave of the prisoner, who was affectionately kissed by the former.

Haddopp's Dying Speech.

Sheriff Beysher then adjusted the noose, and the prisoner addressed the people assembled to witness the execution, in a firm and perfectly distinct tone, his composure under the circumstances being wonderful. He protested his entire innocence, but forgave all who were instrumental in his death, expressing the hope that he would meet them all in another and better world.

The Death.

The white cap was then adjusted by the Sheriff, and at nineteen minutes of 12 o'clock, the drop was pulled.

For a few minutes the body was motionless, but the neck was evidently not broken, and soon the limbs began to twitch, the body swaying backward and forward. This lasted about ten minutes, and then the corpse moved only in gentle motions as it swayed by the wind.

After being permitted to swing for the customary period, it was cut down at a quarter past 12, and after examination by the physicians in attendance and the proper officials, it was placed in a plain coffin, which was at hand.

The Burial.

The body is to be buried under the supervision of the Sheriff, according to the prisoner's urgent request. About one hundred persons witnessed the execution, and all were deeply affected by the solemnity of the scene.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Governor Swann's Correspondence with the President—His State Appointments, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 6.—Governor Swann denies having had any correspondence with President Johnson regarding the dismissal of the Baltimore Police Commissioners and the last State election troubles, excepting some telegrams, the contents of which he fails to give. He sent in his State appointments yesterday, as follows:—

Inspector-General of Flour, James Fuller; Assistants, M. Keefer, R. E. Duval, David Roop, Robert Selman.

Inspectors of Tobacco, J. T. Perkins, Prince Georges; A. G. Woodward, Anne Arundel; J. Alexander, Prince Charles; William Welsh, Baltimore city; Thomas J. Graham, Calvert.

Inspector-General of Grain, Benjamin F. May, Cecil; Assistants, John Donovan, Talbot; Thomas Rowles, Howard; H. C. Covington, Queen Anne's; John M. Lighter, Washington; Guagers of Cigars, John M. Lineweather, Baltimore city; William F. Nicolai, do.; William H. Smith, do.; John E. Martin, Talbot.

Inspector of Guano, Judson Gilman, Baltimore city; Inspector of Fish, James E. Hardesty, Prince George's; Warden of the Penitentiary, John W. Horn; Inspector of Live Stock, Charles Whittemore; Weighers of Hay, Nicholas Sheppard, W. H. Pearce, and Patrick Kavanagh, Baltimore county; Notaries, Thomas McPhail, J. F. Brown, J. T. Atkinson, and George E. Sangston; Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, John Hurst, John Devries, Joshua Vansant, John T. Ford, George R. Berry, John Coates.

Wood Corders—Basil D. Selles, Baltimore county; George Bowers, William Raine, M. P. Mules, and Samuel Hollingshead, Baltimore city; George H. Davis, Somerset county; Jethro Woodford, Dorchester county; William Richardson.

These are all Swann's special political friends. There is a vast number of disappointments.

John E. Beale, a prominent Baltimorean, formerly Assessor of Internal Revenue, died suddenly yesterday.

The trial of H. Rives Pollard, for assault on and attempt to kill Frederick Hipkins, is fixed for the 19th inst., before Judge Bond's Court.

The ice is nearly all out of our harbor.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The steamship Cuba, for Liverpool to-day, takes $10,000 in specie. There is no other shipment.

ANOTHER BOND ROBBERY.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars in United States Bonds Stolen from the Office of Mr. Leonard W. Jerome—Escape of the Thief.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, while a number of persons were in Mr. Leonard W. Jerome's office, No. 48 Exchange place, a roll of Five-twenty bonds, amounting to $100,000, which had just been received from the office of Brown Brothers & Co., was taken from a desk where it had been placed by the clerk.

The robbery was discovered within five minutes after its occurrence, but not in time to arrest the thief, for whom diligent search was at once instituted. The only clue to the rogue is furnished by a gentleman who was waiting to speak with Mr. Jerome, who saw a man pass from the stove, where he had apparently been warming his hands, towards the desks, going behind that upon which the bonds lay, and at once come back and saunter out of the office. As soon as the theft was discovered, information was conveyed to the Superintendent of Police, who put detectives on the case, and they have gone to work upon the faint clue they possess as to the man's identity. The numbers of all the stolen bonds will be published to-day. Mr. Jerome offers a reward of $25,000 for the recovery of the securities.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, February 6, 1867.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and rather lower. In Government bonds there was very little doing, old 5-20s sold at 108¼, a slight advance. 108 was bid for 6s of 1881; 105 for 7·30s: and 100⅞ for 10 40s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100, and old do. at 95¾, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52¼@52½, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy at 131½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 29⅝, a decline of ⅜; 33¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61¾ for Norristown; 56⅜ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 63 for Lehigh Valley; 31 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20, a slight advance; and Spruce and Pine at 31, no change. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; 71½ for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; and 11½ for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 136 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 41 for Consolidation; 58 for Commonwealth; 62 for Union; 104 for Seventh National; 152½ for Philadelphia; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Tradesmen's; and 66 for City.

Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 23, an advance of ½; 32¼ was bid for preferred do; 54¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 12½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 54½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅝; 11 A. M., 136⅞; 12 M., 136⅝; 1 P. M., 137¼, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The British Government recently published statistics giving the annexed list of the principal national debts, with the date to which each is made up, and the amount per head of population of each nation's indebtedness:—

	Year.	Total Debt.	Per Head.		
United Kingdom	1865	£808 289,338	£27	16	0
United States	1865	558,873,656	17	15	5
France	1864	539,088,955	14	8	2
Russia	1861	202,603,644	3	11	1
Austria	1864	247,034,474	6	14	10
Italy	1864	176,225,039	7	19	5
Spain	1865	163,927,471	13	4	6
Holland	1864	84,602,423	23	1	4
Turkey	1864	49,500,000	1	8	0
Prussia	1864	41,651,707	2	3	3
Portugal	1864	41,651,446	0	11	6
Belgium	1864	25,344,016	5	6	0
Brazil	1861	22,928,716	2	5	9
Denmark	1863	10,370,150	4	6	0
Greece	1863	10,707,364	6	15	3
Peru	1863	6,857,648	2	14	10
Chili	1865	2,933,406	1	15	0

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$6000 Read mt 6s.....c..	90½	200 sh Read R.........b5.	52·44
100 sh Phil & E..........	31⅛	600 do......ls.b5..	52⅝
100 do...........c.	31⅛	200 do.............c.	52⅝
100 do..............	31½	100 do...........s5.	52⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$2500 Pa 6s W L, trnsf..	102½	100 sh Sp & Pine.........	31
$500 do..........cp..	100	1 sh Mech Bk	33⅝
$1500 City 6s, New...ls..	100	600 sh Read R..ls..s10.	52⅝
$300 do.......Old...	95⅝	100 do..............	52½
$500 Sch N L '76........	74	25 do..trl.s5wn	52¼
$500 Bel & Del 2 m bs..	86	8 do...............	52½
$500 do...............	86	200 do...............	52⅜
$3000 Phila & E 6s.......	91½	100 do....s30wn..	52⅜
100 sh Sch N stk...b60..	23	100 do.......b30..	52⅜
20 sh Cam & Am...ls..	131½	100 do.........s30..	52¼
100 sh N Y & Mid...b5	4	100 do....s10wn..	52·31
6 sh Fulton Coal......	5	200 do......ls.s10..	52·31
100 sh 13th & 15th.......	20	600 do.........b60..	52⅜
19 do...........ls..	20		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108@108¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¾@108¼; do., 1864, 106¼@106½; do., 1865, 106¾@107; July, 1865, 104⅞@105; 10-40s, coupon, 100⅞@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¼@105⅝; do., 2d series, 105@105¼; 3d series, 105@105¼; Compounds, December, 1864, 14½@14⅞.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 136½@137; Silver ¼s and ½s, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 15⅞; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 15¼; do., December, 1864, 14¼; do., May, 1865, 11¾; do., August, 1865, 10⅞; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, February 6.—There is very little Cloverseed offering, and good and prime lots are in fair demand at full prices, but interior grades are neglected. Sales at $7·75@9·25 ℔ 64 lbs. for fair and choice; Timothy is selling in a small way at $3·75@4; Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·95@3.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $35 ℔ ton.

There is no shipping demand for Flour, no speculative inquiry, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 ℔ bbl. for superfine, $9@10·50 for extras, $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family, $11·75@13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and $14·50@16·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $7@7·25 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The movements in the Wheat Market continue of a limited character, there being no demand except for prime lots, of which description the market is nearly bare. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·75@3·10, Southern red at $3·10@3·20, and white at $3·20@3·40. Corn is quiet. Sales of 4000 bush. new yellow at 95c. for Pennsylvania, and $1·15 for old. Oats are dull and lower. Sales at 56@57c.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

Abandoned Mines.—During the past year Cornwall, England, suffered severely by the suspension and entire abandonment of a large number of mines. In the extreme Western district alone the following were among the misfortunes which occurred:—Wheal Hearle, stopped after an outlay of £8000; St. Just United, worked under the Limited Liability act, was suspended after an outlay of about £25,000; Wheal Reath, on which above £30,000 was expended, was entirely abandoned, as was also Treloweth, after an outlay of nearly £40,000.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Impeachment—Projected Coup d'Etat of Southern Rebels and Northern Copperheads.

From the Herald.

"When the sky falls we shall catch the larks." There has recently been a remarkable gathering of Southern Governors and politicians at Washington in consultation with President Johnson. The result is noised abroad as the adoption of a new line of policy on his part, to be submitted to the new Congress on the 4th of March, a policy which, it is said, will embrace impartial suffrage to whites and blacks in the Rebel States, with the general condition of a reading and writing and a two hundred and fifty dollars property qualification, to be adopted by said States as the basis of restoration. This is suggested as a compromise with Congress; but unfortunately in this light it signifies nothing and will come to nothing. Like the proposition, with the flight of Louis Philippe from his throne, to substitute the young Count de Paris as Regent, this overture is "too late," and, moreover, it does not begin to meet the necessities of the case. In truth, however, it is not intended as a compromise. It is only a bit of strategy, a feint, a mere diversion to draw off the enemy.

What, then, is the real purpose of Mr. Johnson? What is the secret of this late gathering of his Southern Governors and Southern managing politicians in the private audience chamber of the White House? What is the explanation of this "happy accord" between Southern Rebels, Northern Copperheads, and the Administration? What are they driving at? Outside of the White House there is no mystery about the matter. Southern Rebel and Northern Copperhead journals are getting up the scarecrow of a *coup d'etat*. If driven to the wall, they warn us, Johnson the First will repeat the game of Napoleon the Third in dispersing the National Assembly of the Republic in 1851 at the point of the bayonet. This is in accordance with Mr. Seward's hint of last September, *en route* to Chicago, that if we will not have Andrew Johnson as President, we must have him as King. He will not interfere with the adoption of impeachment resolutions by the House, nor will he resist the motion to bring him to a trial before the Senate; but if they attempt to suspend him in the functions of his office while on trial, his reserved power as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy is to be brought to bear in the dispersion of Congress after the style of Louis Napoleon or Oliver Cromwell, and in a call upon the militia of the several States to put down any popular demonstration that may be attempted in support of Congress.

Those Southern Governors and leading Rebel politicians who have lately had him by the button-hole have probably been giving him promises of "aid and comfort" in any emergency. They have perhaps fallen again under the delusion that "the Yankees won't fight." As for our Northern Copperheads, if we may believe them, they are eager for the fray. The Hon. James Brooks, in the crisis indicated, has publicly promised a million of men in support of Mr. Johnson, which is a hundred thousand better than the promise of the Hon. Horace Greeley in support of Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. The Hon. Fernando Wood would perhaps head another million, if able to take the field, and the Hon. Ben would unquestionably volunteer in the same fight if not preoccupied in his more genial game of fighting the tiger. But, following in the wake of Lieutenant-General Brooks, all the Seymours and little "Jack Rogers," of New Jersey; the puissant "Jerry Black" and "Old Buck," of Pennsylvania; poor Pierce, of New Hampshire; the great Vallandigham and Pendleton, of Ohio; Voorhees and Milligan, of Indiana, and all the "Sons of Liberty" of the West will bring up their reserves by millions.

Thus, supported in arms by three or four millions of the Northern Peace Democracy this time, the Southern Rebel States, with President Johnson as their champion, will make short work of Congress, the abolition of slavery, the national debt, and all such appendages of the first war for Southern rights. And what then? Why, then, does any one suppose that the mighty coalition would be satisfied with "Andy Johnson?" No. They would send him adrift, and Jeff. Davis would be released and reinstated instanter, in obedience to the Calhoun doctrine of State rights, and African slavery would be re-established in accordance with the Dred Scott decision and "the Constitution as it was." Herein lies our safety against a *coup d'etat* from Mr. Johnson. It would not pay him his expenses in any event, and it might bring him face to face with that famous "sour apple tree." Besides, he is a stickler for the Constitution, and that instrument is so clear upon the matter of impeachment, and with the power, the *modus operandi*, of Congress over him is so broadly laid down that there is no getting round it, or under it, or over it. Having challenged the test, he must submit to be broiled upon his own gridiron, and he must abide the consequences; for it is an axiom of Blackstone or Touchstone that "when two ride a horse one must ride behind."

As for the million of men to be led by Field Marshal James Brooks, he will have to enlarge his spectacles to find them. They are "Falstaff's" men in buckram. It is the old story of insurrection in the North that we had before the war, and during the war so much that it has ceased to frighten even the old women who have a Government bond or two. It is sheer nonsense to speak of a *coup d'etat* by Mr. Johnson, although his present treacherous supporters are urging him to try it. He can place no faith in them, for they seek to use him only to betray him, and he knows it. He knows, too, that Congress is backed by all the Northern States, including three thousand millions of money involved in our national securities, and a million of veteran Union soldiers; and he knows that the ultimatum of the North is that of Congress. More than this—he knows, as we know, that all this hue and cry of civil war from his impeachment is all gammon and claptrap, and that the public peace will no more be disturbed by his suspension or removal than it would be by his death or resignation.

There was an unfortunate King of Prussia some time ago who got into the habit of washing his face at the dinner table in his plate of soup. It was from this circumstance found necessary to supersede him in the duties of his office. How, then, can the two Houses of Congress be denied the right to impeach, suspend, and remove President Johnson for trespassing on their soup, and washing his hands in it? And by what authority can he be made to fill the office of President and the office of a criminal at the bar of justice at the same time? The case is plain. When brought up for trial before the bar of the Senate, as before a criminal court, he will be suspended in his functions as President, and, when convicted, he will be removed, and the response of the country will be amen! And that will be the last of Mr. Johnson.

The National Banks and the Treasury—More Inflation.

From the Times.

Perhaps the strongest objection to Mr. Randall's bill for the withdrawal of the notes of the National Banks, and the substitution of legal-tender paper to be issued by the Government, is, that it is a measure of inflation. The principle involved might admit of plausible defense. And we apprehend that were the question opened *ab initio*, with an alternative of greenbacks or National Bank paper, the preponderance of opinion would be on the side of the former. But the question is too complicated to admit of this line of reasoning. The State banks have been legislated out of existence, and the National Banks have been legislated into their place; vested interests have grown up which Congress is bound to respect; and the anticipated saving to the Treasury would be little more than mythical.

These considerations should be conclusive against the Randall scheme, were nothing more in it than appears upon the surface. But other considerations are hidden below. And of these that which should be decisive against the measure is its certain, unmistakable tendency to produce a large inflation of the currency, and to postpone for years the return to specie payments. The scheme, indeed, divested of disguise, is neither more nor less than a device by false pretenses to neutralize the policy of contraction and set afloat an amount of Government paper for which the business of the country has no need whatever. This concealed but positive tendency accounts, we suspect, for the support Mr. Randall's bill has received, and warrants the satisfaction which has been expressed in regard to the probability of its defeat.

Delivered from this evil, the country is called to face another. Defeating Mr. Randall's bill in the interest of the national banks and a healthy contraction of the currency, we are now required to meet a measure of inflation projected by the national banks, conceived for their convenience, and enjoying the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, although at variance with the doctrine of his Fort Wayne speech, and in utter antagonism to the policy of moderate but persistent contraction with which his name has been honorably allied. Loan certificates, bearing interest and payable on demand, are to be issued to take the place of the compound interest notes now held by the banks, and which mature during the present year. Not only are the foundations of national banks to be weakened, so far as the reserve of legal currency is concerned, but the Treasury is to be burdened with the payment of largely augmented interest to the banks. The embarrassment incident to demand loans is to be incurred afresh, and instead of contraction the country is to be treated to inflation. In a word, the Treasury policy in the matter of contraction is to be practically reversed, and the resumption of specie payments is to be rendered more remote than at any period since the termination of the war.

Where shall we look for an explanation of the causes of this extraordinary and, as we think, disastrous change? The business of the country does not require inflation, since the state of the money market has for some time indicated an abundance of currency for all legitimate purposes. "The money market is easy," in the Wall street vernacular, in relation to the healthy *bona fide* wants of industry and trade. The amount of currency in circulation is disproportionately large, estimated according to every sound rule of banking and trade; it is in excess of the wants of the country, and might be contracted steadily, but gently, not only without injury, but with positive benefit to every industrial and trading interest of the country. Why, then, this further inflation? Why this issue of what will be in effect more currency, when the country already has more than it can advantageously use? There can be but one answer. This measure, gotten up by National Banks, with Mr. McCulloch's published endorsement, is wholly in the interest of speculators. It is a renewal of the system which Mr. McCulloch has denounced as fraught with bankruptcy, and out of which, in the language of Mr. Wells, have grown "speculation, idleness, extravagance of living, discontent with moderate and slow gains, haste to get rich, and the spirit of trading as distinguished from the spirit of production."

Admit, if you will, that the withholding of this measure, or something akin to it, would produce temporary inconvenience in the money market. The fact remains that that inconvenience need not of necessity be ruinous to any industrial or commercial interest, however much it might interfere with speculation. Another fact confronts us—that sooner or later the inconvenience must be met and overcome; the reign of inflated and depreciated paper cannot endure forever; and, come when it may, resumption will dissipate many bubbles, and provoke an unpleasant acquaintance with the hard realities of financial life. Is it wise to postpone what must come at last, and what will come more terribly the longer it be delayed? On the contrary, is it not the part of prudence to allow the contraction policy now at work to continue, under the conviction that the result to which it points is inevitable, and will be worth all it costs?

The currency inflationist and the tariff prohibitionist belong to the same category. One seeks to surmount dull times by the continuous manufacture of an inconvertible currency, which, according to all experience, will make matters worse rather than better. The other would improve trade by multiplying its fetters, and diminishing the ability of the people to buy. Both labor under delusions so gross that they do not admit of sober argument.

Secret Political History.

From the Tribune.

The *World* has a letter dated Washington, which says:—

"I was much gratified with your review of Mr. Greeley's article attacking the Democratic party. If Mr. Greeley did not know that it was a base slander, there might be some excuse for it. I regret that you did not carry the review further, and disclaim for the Democratic party any responsibility for the course of the New York *News* during the Presidential campaign. Doubtless, Mr. Greeley knows how much was paid by the Loyal League or the Republican State Committee, weekly, towards the support of that sheet; if he does not know the fact, he is more ignorant of the movements of his party than I take him to be; perhaps he refused to be informed, for the same reason his friend T. W. declined to read Governor Young's letter promising to pardon the anti-renters if he were elected! and that was, that he might deny it in his name.

"I am credibly informed by one who was in the ring, that a large sum was paid for this purpose; and certainly the course of the paper is good evidence of its truth.

"History will yet do justice to the leading Democrats who were made to bear the odium of the course of the *News*, the Woods, Vallandigham, General Singleton, and others of the same kidney. Facts are already leaking out that these men were in secret alliance with the Administration, and worked at the Chicago Convention to render the resolutions as odious to the true Union men as possible, so as to work the defeat of McClellan.

"The sooner the Democratic party spurn these men from their ranks, and break off any affiliations with Seward, Stanton, Weed & Co., the sooner will they rally to their standard the honest and true men of the country. I am clear in my opinion that Seward's Buffalo speech, and the half-way indorsement of Hoffman by Mr. Weed, were two of the most prominent causes of his defeat. The Democratic element of the Republican party could not reconcile themselves to a seeming association with them. For poor Raymond nobody cares."

COMMENTS BY THE "TRIBUNE."

We assure the writer of the above, the *World*, the Democratic party, and mankind in general, that we *do not* know "how much was paid by the Loyal League, or by the Republican State Committee, weekly," or otherwise, towards the support of the Hon. Ben. Wood's *Daily News* "during the Presidential campaign," or at any other time. If any one *does* know, we will thank him to out with it. We *did* hear of a check or draft for $25,000 in gold which Mr. Wood received in 1864 from the Hon. Jacob Thompson (Rebel) in Canada; but we never heard that the Republicans supplied Jake with the funds. Still, there are so many dark holes and corners in political management—so many wheels within wheels—whereof we know nothing, and are rather proud of our ignorance, that all this might be, and we in blissful ignorance of the whole matter. We will thank any one who *does* know to tell the public all about it.

But we do not see how anything that *can* be said will help the Democratic party, since it is impeached for *its own* acts, not Wood's. The *Daily News* was well known to be, from first to last, an organ of deadly hostility to the war for the Union, and an unqualified champion and mouthpiece of the Southern Confederacy. It violently opposed volunteering as well as drafting to fill the ranks of the Union armies, and in every way did its utmost to insure the triumph of secession. Yet, in full view of all this, its editor and proprietor, Benjamin Wood, was, in the middle of that war, nominated, supported, and elected, on the same ticket with Governor Seymour, to represent the lower part of our city in Congress, of which he was already a member, and where he was steadily voting and acting precisely as though he had been sent thither by Jefferson Davis as his attorney.

The Tammany branch of the Democracy talked of sustaining the war; yet Wood was their nominee, and owed to them his election. And since the war was over, they have chosen him to the State Senate, wherein he now sits.

Now, then, supposing all the above farrago about the Loyal League, Seward, Stanton, T. W., Raymond, etc. etc., were true, how would it help the Democratic party? It seems to us like trying to help one who has been proved a knave by proving him a fool as well. Do let us hear how it bears on the main question.

Famine in Europe.

From the World.

The mails from Europe, which reached this city on Monday by the Africa, are filled with accounts of suffering for lack of food, not only in Great Britain, but on the Continent as well. Accounts had been previously received of bread riots in London, Liverpool, and Madrid, and yesterday we published a despatch from Paris announcing a formidable popular outbreak in Marchiennes, a manufacturing town in the northern part of France. Yet these do not tell half the story. Italy shares to such an extent in this general suffering that the statement is wrung from a Roman Catholic journal, that her people, from the Alps to the Appenines, are hungry; and so scarce is food that in some portions of that country the people are actually subsisting upon roots, which the fear of starvation compels them to dig and eat. Throughout the manufacturing districts of Great Britain the distress is appalling. Relief committees have been organized in many cities and towns in the United Kingdom, and so general is the dearth of food, that the London *Times* calls for the appointment of a general relief committee for the whole of England. The same steamer which brought these tidings also brought letters from English grain factors expressing great apprehension about the supply of wheat, and orders from Antwerp for rye at prices which will make the cost of it delivered there one dollar a bushel in gold, while, heretofore, its average price in that market has been but three-fifths of that sum. In a word, facts at hand warrant the statement that Europe, from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, is crying for bread.

The question at once arises, Whence are to come the supplies to meet this pressing demand? The wheat crop of Great Britain in 1866, like that in 1865, was short, and, according to the latest calculation, 64,000,000 bushels will have to be imported to supply the average consumption until the harvest of 1867. This would naturally come from the Continent and the United States, but from the latter little can be expected save from California, and of the whole Continent none has any surplus but Russia. The stock of wheat now in store in the principal markets in this country is, in round numbers, 4,000,000 bushels, which is about two-thirds of the quantity in store at this time last year, and it is not accumulating. It is further estimated that the total supply of wheat at the grain markets of the world (taking into account the reduced quantity remaining from 1865 and the short crop of 1866) is but two thirds of the average supply of previous years. As regards other grains, the United States can furnish for exportation a moderate quantity of corn, rye, and oats, and at moderate prices; and as an index of the stock of grain now in store, we append a table of the stock in this market on Saturday last:—

Flour, barrels	550,000	Oats, bushels	2,700,000
Wheat, bush.	2,200,000	Rye, "	600,000
Corn, "	3,900,000	Barley, "	1,900,000

Total grain, bushels 11,300,000

As before hinted, it is mainly to Russia and California that Europe must look for relief, and were the former to withhold supplies, a general famine would be the result. Herein may lie the reason for the apparent apathy of France and England towards the action of Russia in reference to the Eastern question, since they are in no condition to go to war if that course should be rendered necessary by the conduct of the Czar; and it is among the possibilities that the Emperor of all the Russias, conscious of his opportunity, may avail himself of it to seize the long-coveted prize of the key to the Bosphorus.

A Medley of Miscellanies.

Editorial Correspondence of the Independent.

I have seen the model town of the West. Of course, I shall not here mention its name, for the reason that I do not wish to imperil my life in rival towns; but perhaps I can describe the happy place accurately enough to enable the after-coming traveller to steal into it without alarming the sensitive citizens of other communities, and to see it for himself. First of all, owing to so many bewildering railroads, no one can accurately direct your way to the model town, except one of its own inhabitants. I do not myself pretend to tell you how to reach it, for I am yet dependent on the inhabitants to be informed when I come to it. But, immediately on reaching it, you will be cheered to learn that it has never had fever and ague, although this scourge has seriously afflicted the next village. The population of the model town is divided into two classes: first the real inhabitants, and second the imaginary—and the latter are the majority. This imaginary class are a peculiar people. They never associate with the rest of the population, but are of inestimable value in giving character and importance to the town. For instance, they are the silent partners of the principal merchants, and help greatly to maintain the credit of the mercantile class. Moreover, they are constantly projecting new railroads—chiefly I believe, because they have found it altogether impossible, as yet, to pay the debts of the old. Accordingly, these imaginary people are laying out imaginary tracks, running imaginary trains, carrying imaginary freights, and dividing imaginary profits. Then, again, the model town is young—several months younger than its rival; but has grown more rapidly, owing to its greater inherent vitality. It happens to be favored with a beautiful climate the year round—the thermometer in winter having never been induced to go lower than thirty-three degrees below zero; nor have the cutting winds ever been known actually to draw blood. In mild weather the wagon-roads leading to market are soft, mellow, and pliable, and the sloughs rich and rank. The vicinity contains an abundance of oil, which waits the sinking of wells and of capital. Moreover, the coal beds are deemed inexhaustible, since, as yet, the supply remains undiminished by the removal of any coal from the beds. The neighboring timber (after the introduction of coal) will be amply abundant for domestic fuel. The hotels are unlike anything in the East—as I shall cheerfully testify when I reach home. To crown all, an intelligent community support a course of lectures—as you will see when I mention that I have been lecturing in the model town of the West every night for the last six weeks.

—But I now turn from town to country. The "cattle on a thousand hills" made a picture that delighted the Psalmist. A thousand cattle on one interminable plain make the picture which I now see. Yonder prairie waits for ancient and famous Boy Bluit to blow up his horn at the cows in the corn. I like to see a sturdy ox attack a standing cornstalk; he goes at it like a Congressman biting in twain a President's veto. The lofty, dictatorial plant snaps, crackles, and grumbles, but all in vain; for, in the language of Mr. Frederick Douglass, "it is catawampously chawed up." Why, therefore, will not Andrew Johnson take warning? Eastern farmers cut and stack their stalks as winter food for their cattle; but Western farmers lead their cattle into the wintry corn-fields, and say, "Now shift for yourselves." Still, like well-behaved dogs that sometimes earn their way into the master's parlor, the herds are allowed to chew their cud under a roof on very cold days. But the wild prairies, rather than the stalk-fields, seem to me to be petitioners for the companionship of the cattle, saying, on every green tuft, "Come and eat me." Accordingly, a blade of grass that does not sooner or later get into a cow's maw seems to be looked upon with disrespect by the Western farmer. But I confess to a tender feeling for the wild grass, unbrowsed of cattle and unwounded by plough. I have seen hundreds of miles of fertile lands, grass-clad, that never yet bore a crop to human hand. And yet, since the foundation of the world, every spring has mantled them with green, and every summer spangled them with flowers. Has such a prairie been of no use in a barren world? I like it a thousand times better than I like the swine that nose and grunt in it. These un-Jewish and un-Christian creatures are like the shallow kind of radicals of whom Thaddeus Stevens complains: they seek for roots that lie just under the surface, not deep in the ground. A few days ago I was a fellow-passenger on a train of twenty-six car-loads of these bristled-backed gentry, squealing at the prospect of throat-cutting in Chicago. What a noble army of martyrs have baptized that ancient city with blood! "On what meat doth this our Cæsar feed that he has grown so great?" Chicago fattens on ham. You are aware, my Eastern friends, that prairie chickens go by car-loads to the seaboard at this season of the year. The reason of which is that the Western people don't think prairie chickens worth eating in winter, and accordingly are glad to sell them to Eastern appetites that know no better. On the other hand, the oystermen of Fulton Market send oysters westward across the Mississippi; and in doing it smile in the secret chambers of their soul to think that anybody is foolish enough to like the vapid, languishing bivalves after their pulp has been jolted a thousand miles away from salt water. On the whole, sharp practice usually cuts both ways.

—"Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?" inquired Sir John Falstaff. No, not if he had been in the habit of stopping at these Western taverns. I have found Western landlords so sociable, so fond of company, so abundant in hospitality, as to insist on putting another man in the same bed with you to keep you in countenance. A friend of mine in Kansas told me that he once asked for a room at a Missouri hotel, and the landlord replied, "Yes; but a train arrives after midnight, and there may be another passenger to sleep in your bed." "Very well," replied my friend, resignedly. Shortly after midnight his door was opened, and in stepped a tall, gaunt, grim bushwhacker, who in a few minutes got into bed with his trowsers on. "Stranger," exclaimed the unprepossessing personage to the first occupant, "did you hear about that murder in the bayou?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well, I'm the man what did the killin'." Kind reader, please fancy my friend's feelings, and console yourself with the incident when next you are the room-mate of a backwoodsman in a Western hotel!

—I believe a man never comes to the truest enjoyment of human life till he is a grandfather. An old gentleman came into the car this morning with a bevy of grandchildren, of bright eyes and mischievous, merry faces. But the happiest youngster of the party was the venerable man himself. So pleased a countenance I have not seen under wrinkles for many a day. I asked him if he now loved his grandchildren better than he had once loved his own children; and he said frankly, "Yes, I *do*." It was an honest confession! And when the third score of human years can look back to the first, and make grey hairs the chosen companions of children, human life has attained to royalty, and wears the crown of reverence. But grandfathers are curiosities in the far West. Almost every man you meet west of the Missouri is under middle life. And I sat at a hotel table in a town in Iowa in accidental companionship with twenty-two merchants, all of whom were permanent boarders at the house, not one among them married, and not a lady present to lend manners to the table. It was as near to heathendom as I wish to travel. The young men of the great West are in fearful want of sisters and wives. And it is idle to ask for grandfathers until this preliminary want is supplied.

—My friend Mr. Greeley lately made great fun for one of his Western audiences by beginning his lecture in this way:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I believe it is now universally acknowledged that I am the worst public speaker in the United States." I dislike to accept this view of the case, and yet I have not the heart to disagree with so excellent a man. I congratulate him on two pieces of extraordinary good fortune: first, that he has ended his winter lectures; and, second, that he is not a United States Senator. Mr. Greeley's recent views are strongly and deservedly condemned in the West; but Mr. Greeley's personal character, great services, beautiful unselfishness, and unspotted integrity won for him a welcome of love wherever he went. He is, on the whole, the most famous American citizen now living. May he live long!

—Two years ago, in my first journey through these regions, I could buy the New York daily papers on all the chief railways. Now they are sold, apparently, on none. One reason of this change is the absence of the excitement produced by the war. But another and the chief reason is the wonderful growth of the Western press, and the consequent relaxed grip of the metropolitan dailies on distant sections. I could name American newspapers published outside of New York that are well-nigh as good as any published in it. And now that the civil war on the Associated Press is happily concluded, it would be interesting, if only for novelty's sake, to see the Western and Eastern journals desist from the strife of the white and the red rose, and no longer pierce each other with mutual thorns. O happy *Independent*! Be thankful that you are a weekly paper, and don't belong to the Associated Press!

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 1 9 § No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
1117 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 136 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut
18§

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
3m] CORNER OF RACE.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·0
100,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·0
46,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·0
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	0,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280·7
	Cost, $1,030,552 05	
	Real Estate	36,000·0
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·2
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923·9
	Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5 173 Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·26 Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,54
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon,
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 18§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851·96.
Capital $400,000 00
Accrued Surplus 944,543 15
Premiums 1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 11§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, JEREMIAH HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
727§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 330§

INSURANCE COMPANIES

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH, General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, PHILADELPHIA. 3 14m

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of PATRICK McNALLY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN McMENAMIN and JAMES MURRAY, executors of the estate of PATRICK McNALLY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 139 S. FIFTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM A. HUSBAND, Auditor.

2 1tmw5t*

ESTATE OF CHARLES WORRELL, SEN., Deceased.

Letters Testamentary in this estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to this estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

S. MORGAN RAMSEY, No. 229 DOCK Street.

1 30 wsw*

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S
FIRST IMPORTATION
40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.
Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling at the lowest figure. We claim to be the
FIRST IMPORTERS OF
FORTY GALLON PACKAGES
SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 lm PHILADELPHIA.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Napa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.
FOR SALE BY
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,
Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.
The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of the Wine:—
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it is the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE.
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS.
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.
The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.
Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.
The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

MEETING OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Last evening the Horticultural Society gave its first free lecture, of a series of twelve, to be delivered the first Tuesday night in each month, during the year. It has engaged twelve of the most distinguished horticulturalists in the Union for the purpose.

"*The Philosophy of Pruning*" was the subject of the essay last evening, by Dr. Stayman, of Leavenworth, Kansas. He observed that, as each part of a tree worked in harmony with the others, and with external circumstances, it was therefore very useful for the pruner to understand the relations of each part.

He illustrated this in the case of a seed, explained the relation of the embryo to the seed leaves, and these again to the azote in the soil, and the suns' rays, through the atmosphere, a due proportion of and relation between all being necessary to perfect success.

The terminal buds of a tree were "the prime conductors of electricity," the "roots spreading out in the direction of the greatest moisture to conduct the current rapidly off," at the same time "returning to the plant the fluids containing the elements" necessary to the plant's structure. Thus the cells are built up by elongations in the direction of the extremities by electrical force; otherwise the tree would expand laterally, instead of in length. Weakening the electrical or lengthening force produces fruit spurs. Pruning checks growth until new buds are formed. It is so much time lost to the life of the tree which it can never recover. One-half the bulk of a plant is absorbed from the atmosphere; the organs of absorption must, therefore, be kept healthy.

The particular form which a plant naturally takes is the best for its healthy development; pruning should, therefore, always preserve the natural form, as nearly as may be. Pruning, by checking vitality, hastens maturity, but it is at the expense of longevity.

Dr. Stayman proceeded to apply these principles to practice, by giving a great many instances where pruned plants had been matched against unpruned ones under similar circumstances, and all resulted in proving that the unpruned trees were the superiors of the others in vigor and power of endurance.

He then referred to the popular theories of pruning, particularly to the essay of Dr. John A. Warder, before the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society last year, and published in full in the August number of the *Gardeners' Monthly*, which he styled "one of the ablest and most concise expositions ever made." His principal objections to Dr. Warder's views were, that pruning is an unnatural operation, not warranted by anything we find in a state of nature, which state he considered the most harmonious for the general health and longevity of the tree, and, therefore, that pruning was only of secondary, and not primary importance, as Dr. Warder insisted on.

He also thought that the upward tendency in trees which Dr. Warder thought an evil, to be corrected by pruning, was rather to be encouraged than repressed. His principal point against Dr. Warder was that, while he understood him to advise "pruning to make trees grow vigorously," in reality he said pruning threatened the life of the tree.

He next proceeded to discuss Mr. Fuller's essay before the society, on pruning the grape vine, and contended that Mr. Fuller could not make good his assertion that vines in America, "healthy and productive for a hundred years, could be produced, pruned, so as not to exceed three feet high, or occupy more than three feet of soil." The failure of so many of our grapevines he attributed to weakened vitality, brought on by severe pruning.

PROTECTION TO THE DOMESTIC TEXTILES.—An adjourned meeting of manufacturers of cotton and woollen textiles was held yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade rooms. Its object was to discuss still further the necessity for the removal of the five per cent. revenue tax upon domestic dry goods.

Mr. Wm. Devine was in the chair; George Bullock, Esq., secretary.

Mr. Devine reported that the committee appointed at the previous meeting had been to Washington. They had an interview with the Committee of Ways and Means, and were assured by Mr. Morrill that he would do for them everything in his power. The speaker regretted that their prospects were not particularly bright. The most encouragement they had received was the question, "Would not a reduction of the tax to three per cent. be sufficient for you?" Mr. Devine thought that what is now needed is organization, and the establishment of a fund to defray its expenses. Such documents as Judge Kelley's speech upon the tariff question ought to be circulated by the manufacturers. We manufacturers should secure the printing of such speeches in the Congressional Globe, and then the copies could be sent all over the country.

Advocates of free trade flood the country with documents. They argue that there should be no tariff. The whole tenor of their pamphlet is specious and calculated to deceive, and we have nothing whatever to counteract it.

Mr. Richard Garsed stated that Mr. Morrill asked them, "Who do you come here to represent?" He was told that the delegation represented the entire cotton and woollen interests of Philadelphia. "Why, said he," "I never heard of any organization of the kind." What he said was true. We have no organization—no funds. We want these. We are worse represented than any other trade. Many manufacturers are represented in Washington by paid resident agents, who constantly look after their interests.

If Mr. Morrill wanted to address us to-morrow, he couldn't tell where to address. He can do nothing unless, as in England, we have organization, and a place to meet in. Let us organize and agitate until the internal revenue tax is removed.

The Speaker moved that a Committee of Organization be appointed.

Mr. Cattell was surprised that there should be no uniformity of action among our manufacturers. With all that Mr. Garsed had said he heartily agreed. The iron and coal interests have a headquarters, and a gentleman to take care of them. The drug trade, the grain trade and others, also have their regular places and exchange. We manufacturers have nothing.

Mr. James Riddle, of Delaware, said that in New York a powerful free trade organization exists, and there is another in Chicago. They act subserviently to another grand organization in Manchester, England. It is from there that the gold comes which carries the point. We have no representation at Washington. Labor is taxed nowhere but in this country, yet the manufacturers have no organized means of keeping before the government the injuries inflicted upon our industry by this oppressive revenue taxation.

The speaker thought organization necessary as much for work people as employers. Mr. Morrill virtually said that the tax upon textile manufacturers was so heavy because it was so easily collected. Mr. Riddell said that the most devoted public servant that the manufacturers ever had was Judge Kelley. Judge Kelley advises that tariff speeches in Congress should be printed, and scattered broadcast over the country. The speaker believed in no half-way measures, and a reduction of three per cent. would be of no use. Better let them keep on the five per cent. until they succeed, as they certainly will, in stopping every mill in the country, by next May. These workmen have been loyal to a degree, and have sustained the government to the bitter end. It is very hard for them now, after paying taxes upon everything they use, to pay a tax upon their labor also. As sure as this tax is persisted in, and Congress is ruled by free trade, we shall have as severe a panic as we have had for the last forty years. Business of every kind is being crushed out by oppressive taxes.

The Chair then read a list of the members of the Free Trade organization in New York now operating to effect the removal of all duties from foreign goods.

The names include Wm. Cullen Bryant, David Dudley Field, Isaac H. Bailey, Lucius Robinson, Alfred Pell, Wm. B. Scott, John D. Van Buren, Robert Pell, Charles Moran, Jackson S. Schultz, James E. Pulsford, Simon Stern, Joshua Leavitt, Parke Godwin, Charles Astor Bristed, Abraham L. Earle, Mahlon Day Sands, Robert B. Minturn, Robert Hadfield, Charles H. Marshall, Stewart Brown, Howard Potter, Alfred Pell, Jr., Wm. D. Morgan, Arthur Latham Perry, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Bascom, Duncan C. Pell, Amasa Walker, Francis George Shaw and Charles A. Joy.

Mr. Archibald Campbell didn't care a button for this string of free traders. Let us show the people of the west that we are too highly taxed, and let us permit these free traders to take care of themselves. Mr. Campbell exhibited a circular, printed upon onion-skin English paper, which states that the American Free Trade League

> Holds that every man has a natural right to sell the produce of his labor to those who will give the most for it, and to expend the proceeds in the way which he himself may judge most serviceable; and that just as the total denial of this right constitutes slavery, so a partial denial thereof is partial enslavement.
>
> It acquiesces in taxation and duties levied to meet the needs of government, but denounces as pure robbery and tyranny all taxation for the benefit of special classes.
>
> It holds that one of the truest and most comprehensive means of preventing pauperism is to remove all obstruction in the way of the free exchange of the produce of labor, and to allow men to pursue their own welfare in their own way, so long as they do not infringe on the rights of others.
>
> That the "protective system" is a form of ignorant national selfishness which defeats its own ends; that it is contrary to the wise and beneficial laws of Providence; that it partakes of the odious and iniquitous peculiarities which distinguish class legislation; and that it is a fertile source of social, sectional and international discord.
>
> That the "protective system" diverts capital and labor from the most efficient occupations to others proved to be less efficient, by their need of artificial support; that it results in waste; that it injures the "protected" classes by diminishing their market, and by the fluctuations and incertitude which attend it.
>
> That the more we import the more we encourage home industry, on account of the employment it finds in producing commodities to exchange for those which we receive.
>
> That a people is most enriched by engaging in those occupations for which it possesses advantages over other countries, and exchanging its productions for those for which those countries possess advantages over itself.
>
> That free trade with all the world will conduce to the highest interests of our country, and that this policy is pre-eminently worthy of the American people, who should be foremost in breaking down all restrictive barriers, social and commercial.

The motion that an organization be formed was agreed to unanimously.

The officers of the previous and the present meetings were continued as the officers of the organization.

The officers of the meeting were instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the association, to be submitted at the next meeting.

Mr. Garsed wished that it should be understood by the public that there was nothing of a political character in the movement.

Mr. Cattell moved that a committee of three be appointed upon Public Documents, the President to be added to the number. Agreed to.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL.—Benjamin Saunders, twenty-four years old, residing in Sycamore street, fell through a trap at the Academy of Music yesterday, and was badly hurt internally.

Mary Baird, fifteen years old, residing at Broad and Shippen streets, fell down stairs yesterday, and was severely injured.

Both were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER.—The mild weather we have lately experienced is doing its work upon the ice in the Schuylkill. It has also caused a considerable rise, though not sufficient to cause a breaking-up of the ice. Above the dam the water has risen about seventeen inches above the top.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

CAMDEN COUNTY COURTS.—The following is an authentic list of the names of the persons sentenced, and the offenses of which they were convicted, at the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, up to Tuesday, February 5: —John Sullivan, for breaking and entering, breaking jail, and attempting to break jail, five years in State Prison at Trenton. Joseph Schmitz and George Harmer, breaking and entering, three years each in State Prison. Samuel F. Williams, attempt to break jail, six months in State Prison. William Dearing, three indictments for passing counterfeit currency, six months in State Prison. George Sebater, grand larceny, two indictments, two years in State Prison. Charles Meyers, grand larceny, two years in State Prison. George Allen, breaking and entering, one year do. One indictment for petty larceny, judgment suspended. Benjamin Vandyke, grand larceny, three indictments, one year do. Isaac Brown, breaking and entering, six months do. Herman L. Maddox, conspiracy to defraud, two years do.; attempting to break jail, one year; receiving money under false pretenses, two indictments, one year each; extortion, one year; assault and battery on Charles Readman, six months; assault and battery on the same with intent to kill, sentence suspended. Although one would naturally suppose that Maddox would have to serve seven years and six months, he will only have to remain in limbo for two years, for the reason that all the sentences commence at the same time. Elizabeth Maddox, wife of the former, convicted of conspiracy, etc., was recommended to the mercy of the Court by the jury, and sentence was suspended. William Burkhart, breaking and entering, two years in State Prison; breaking and entering school-house, two years do.; petty larceny, sentence suspended. His brother, Chas. Burkhart, breaking and entering, two years do.; petty larceny, sentence suspended. Louis Lightcap, breaking and entering store, sentenced to Essex County Workhouse for six months; petty larceny, sentence suspended. Daniel Wisner, same charges, same sentence. Jane Prime pleaded guilty to fornication; sentenced to pay a fine of $14 and costs.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Charles H. Shinn & Son vs. Frank L. & J. Nixon Bodine. An action to recover the price of 175 tons of coal. A contract for 800 tons at a certain price had been made between the parties. The 175 tons were shipped as part of the contract, and the defendants refused to pay for it because the contract had not been fulfilled. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $1346·66. P. L. Voorhees for plaintiffs; Hon. John T. Nixon for defendants.

ANOTHER BATCH.—Sheriff Sharp took a batch of prisoners to the Essex County Workhouse this morning. There still remains a large number in the County Prison awaiting sentence, which will be pronounced in the course of the week.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Joseph D. Dotler vs. James Rapp. An appeal case. Verdict in favor of plaintiff.

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GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS....................Directress
W. G. DEITRICH....................Conductor
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, February 6,
Wallace's beautiful Opera,
MARITANA.
Introducing in the cast Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Seguin, Peak, Arnold, Miss C. Richings, Mrs. Seguin, Mrs. Arnold.
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS!
AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MISS C. RICHINGS.
SATURDAY,
GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE,
commencing at 2 o'clock. On which occasion will be produced, for the second time, Flotow's
MARTHA.
NO OPERA ON SATURDAY NIGHT.
Seats secured, without extra charge, at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Academy of Music.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, February 6,
THIRD TIME IN THIS CITY
of the new Drama, in three acts, entitled
THE SHAMROCK;
OR, THE FLOWER OF ERIN.
Produced with new and beautiful Scenery by R. S. Smith, appropriate Music, etc.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as PAT MALLOY.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as MAGGIE MAGUIRE
To conclude with the Capital Farce of
THE WINDMILL.
SATURDAY—GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½.
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
SPLENDID DRAMA.
GLORIOUS COMEDY.
WHOLE COMPANY IN THE BILL.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, February 6,
GRIMALDI;
OR, THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
To conclude with the glorious Comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
THURSDAY—Benefit of OWEN FAWCETT.
FRIDAY—Benefit of THOMAS J. HEMPHILL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
HOUSES CROWDED WITH JACK AND GILL.
THIRD WEEK OF G. L. FOX.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
JACK AND GILL.
Mr. G. L. FOX as the Clown.
Supported by C. K. FOX, Mad'lle MARTINETTI, and Master CALLIGNE.
Mrs. E. D. Wallace's Farce of
THE WAGER.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. G. L. FOX.
G. L. FOX in a speaking part, with
JACK AND GILL.
SATURDAY, JACK AND GILL MATINEE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
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EVERY EVENING, quarter before 8 o'clock, beginning
FRIDAY, February 8,
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, quarter before 3 o'clock. Doors open one hour sooner.
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THE ORIGINAL EXCELSIOR
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In rich and varied COSTUME OF YE AULDEN TIMES, will give a short series of
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Choice selections from Oratorios and Miscellaneous Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartettes, and Choruses, sung in a grand, pleasing, and mirth-provoking style, peculiar to this Company.
Single tickets 30 cents, or four for one dollar.
Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Children, 15 cents. To Matinee, 10 cents. 2 5

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Mr. KENNEDY (TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock), will sing "John Anderson my Jo," "Jock o' Hazeldean," "Bonnie Prince Charlie," "Duncan Gray," "The Land o' the Leal," "Scots wha hae," etc.
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Miss KENNEDY will play favorite Reels.
Admission 50 cents: Reserved Seats 75 cents; at Mr. Charles W. A. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets. 1t*

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FOURTH MATINEE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, February 8,
AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.
Vocalists—LADY AMATEUR and
MR. POLLAK,
Accompanied by Mr. ROESE.
Tickets, each One Dollar. 2 5 3t

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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
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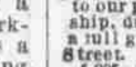

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It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

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1000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
8000 reams Flat-cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
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400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed, to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 31, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 23d of February, 1867, for the labor necessary to put in position about sixty-seven thousand dollars ($67,000) worth of Stone at the Delaware Breakwater.

Four-fifths of the stones are to be in irregular blocks, each of from two to five tons or thereabouts in weight; one-fifth in blocks of less than two tons; all stones laid dry.

Bidders to furnish their own machinery, boats, buoys, etc., and whatever may be requisite to receive and put the stones in place.

The work at all times to be subject to rigid inspection by the Engineer and his agents, and not to be paid for until approved by him or them.

A deduction of 15 percentum on partial payments will be made until the completion of all the labor.

The labor of putting the stones in place to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, 1867.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rate of labor per ton of 2240 lbs. at which they will put in place the stones delivered them at the Breakwater.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Labor for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 31thstu12t Major of Eng's and Bvt Lt.-Col.

NAVY SUPPLIES

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
January 12, 1867.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz.:—

New Navy Beef, 3000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

No Proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by the Act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE,
1 14 m Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

1 19tF28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW JAIL.—DEPARTMENT of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th of March, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

The designs, detail drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., on and after the 28th instant.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect, but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 4th of March next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposal for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
1 26 s6t Secretary of the Interior.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of $67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents, shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL, with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1867.

"The Sick Man of Europe."

THE failure of the Porte to crush a handful of Christians at Crete, and the fact that the rebellion, at first commencing with a war-cloud the size of a man's hand, is rapidly spreading throughout all of the islands of the Archipelago, and will probably extend through many of the inland provinces of the Empire, have directed attention once more to the prospects of the Ottoman power. Fifty years ago Henry Hallam wrote:—"In the present day we anticipate, with an assurance which none can deem extravagant, the approaching subversion of the Ottoman power; but the signs of internal weakness have not yet been confirmed by the dismemberment of provinces; and the arch of dominion that long since has seemed nodding to its fall, and totters at every blast from the north, still rests upon the landmarks of ancient conquest, and spans the ample regions from Bagdad to Belgrade."

For half a century this Government, whose fall was anticipated so long ago, has held together by the force of cohesion, and it seems reserved for the middle of the nineteenth century to witness its overthrow. So far as Turkey is concerned, it would, indeed, seem that history repeats itself. The records of the Mahommedan power divide themselves into two distinct periods, which are strikingly analogous to each other. From the death of the Prophet, early in the seventh century, to the commencement of the fourteenth, is the first era, characterized by wonderful vitality in the beginning, with a remarkable development of energy and courage as the introduction. This cycle of conquest was followed by a stagnation, in which the Empire seemed colossal, and was preparing for other and far greater glories. And when all Europe was trembling at its power and fearing an invasion, this mighty structure crumbled to atoms with a rapidity without precedent, so that, while Christendom yet gazed with awe on the pile, it sunk out of sight, like one of those magical transformations with which Oriental tales abound. Province after province fell off, and of the vast Empire nothing was left but the capital of the Sultans of Gazna.

With the irruption of a new tribe of Tartary began the second era of the Porte. Once more was it renowned for conquest, for courage and ability. Once more it rose in power to be among the great nations of the earth. Then came the same period of stagnation—a period which Hallam anticipated would have ended half a century ago. The sign of decay was to be the dismemberment of provinces, and until the present day no symptom of dissolution was apparent. The insurrection in Crete is the first determined attempt to which there seemed to be a prospect of success. If the Christian Rebels succeed, their example will be followed by other and more powerful principalities which now own the Sultan's power. We will see the Porte once more fall into atoms; and once destroyed, no tribe of barbarians can appear to re-erect the edifice of superstition and sensualism.

Under such circumstances, a double argument in favor of aiding the Cretans is laid before all Christian nations. Not only does their heroism, the oppressions to which they have been subjected, and the common cause of religion, call on us to give them actual assistance but the fact that, by securing them victory, we are tending to overthrow the great bulwark of opposition to Christianity, demands that we supply them with the means of continuing the struggle. From the days of Hallam until now, the "sick man of Europe" has occupied the attention of the other great powers. With an aspiring rival in the north, and with enemies in its own provinces, while Greece stands filled with hatred to the West, it has only been the interference of the still more western Governments that has saved the Sultan from destruction. That Russia still views with ill-concealed longing the fair plains now held by the Porte, is attested by the fair in aid of the Cretans, at St. Petersburg, over which the two brothers of the Czar presided; and that but a fitting opportunity is needed to secure intervention none can doubt. The case of "the sick man" is indeed critical, and will shortly be settled—we anticipate by the invalid's death.

That the prospects of war are growing day by day more probable, is shown by the letter to yesterday's *Tribune*, written (if report speaks truly) from the American Embassy at Constantinople. And war means the destruction of the Porte. The letter says:—

> "The Cretan Rebellion is as active as ever; the losses of the Turks and Egyptians there amounting to some 20,000 men, and private advices from sure sources say that the rebellion is stronger and the Turks weaker than three months ago. In Thessaly and Epirus the revolution has already advanced too far to be repressed without bloodshed, or to be abandoned by the Greeks. With the Sultan and half his ministers burning for war, with a Greek Ministry pledged to take nothing short of the annexation of Crete, with Russia quietly urging on the Greeks, with England half inclined to encourage them too, is it probable that war can be avoided? The Greeks are also trying to stir up an excitement here. Placards were yesterday posted through the city to the effect that the Turks were collecting arms and ammunition in the mosques for a massacre of the Christians.
>
> "The distress of the Turkish Government for want of money is great. The expenses of the Cretan war have not only eaten up everything which there was in the Treasury, but everything which the Turks can borrow. The January interest on the national debt has been paid but nothing else is paid, and the distress among the employes of the Porte, and through them among the small merchants, is heart-rending. Women and children in crowds surround the Treasury Department, and the Minister of Finance does not dare to show himself lest he should be stoned. No one is paid who by any possibility can be avoided or compelled to wait. If Turkey does not declare war, it will be because she cannot raise the money to carry it on.'

An Important Decision Affecting the Rights of Travellers upon Railroads.

AN important case, affecting the rights of travellers upon railroads, has just been decided in the Supreme Court in New York city. The case was that of Dorothea Rawson vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The plaintiff brought an action to recover the value of trunks containing clothing and jewelry, lost on the railroad of defendants, through their alleged carelessness. The plaintiff, at Massillon, Ohio, paid her fare from there through to New York, and received several tickets over different lines of railways (including the defendants'), as evidence that she had paid her fare. Upon one of the tickets was the following notice:—

> "This ticket entitles the holder to not over eighty pounds baggage free, and not at a rate exceeding in value $100, unless notice is given, and an extra amount paid at double first-class freight rates. No road represented by either of these tickets is responsible for the passenger or baggage while upon any other road."

The trunks were burnt in consequence of an accident near Thomaston. The defendants set up that the property lost having in good part been received from her husband, it remained his under the common law, and he should have been plaintiff, and the wife could not recover on her own suit. They also claim that the amount and character of the baggage was such as to render the imposition of its safe carriage upon the Company as common carriers unreasonable. And, finally, they claim that the Company could restrict its liability by agreement, in the shape of regulations printed on tickets and specially accepted.

The Court decided that the plaintiff could maintain her action even though the property in question was the gift of her husband; and, secondly, that a railroad company may limit its liability as a common carrier "by positive contract, the owner of the goods or the passenger voluntarily, for a valuable consideration, waiving his right to indemnity, *but they cannot do so by any notice placed on a ticket, or elsewhere, even where such notice is brought to the knowledge of those whose persons or whose property they undertake to carry;*" and, finally, that "the kind and quantity of the materials constituting the baggage of the traveller must depend upon his tastes and habits and his pecuniary circumstances, his position in society, and, it might be added, the conveniences and necessities of the particular journey," and is a proper question for a jury.

The result of the decision was the confirmation of the verdict of the Court below giving Mrs. Rawson $3995·10 as damages for the loss of her trunks.

The Bankrupt Bill.

THE Bankrupt bill was defeated in the Senate yesterday by a close vote. Pending a motion to reconsider the vote, the Senate adjourned. The fate of the bill is extremely doubtful.

"THE ROONEYS."—We have read with great amusement the little epic published by the "American News Company," entitled "The Rooneys." It is incomparably the best satire we have recently seen. As a biting sarcasm on the "mushroom" aristocracy of America, it cannot fail to do good. It is elegantly illustrated with appropriate engravings, and makes as neat and acceptable a volume to all lovers of the comical as any which has issued from our native press for years. It is for sale by T. B. Peterson & Bros., No. 306 Chesnut street.

AN ADMIRABLE WEEKLY.—We are glad to see that the New York *Nation* is prospering. It is a journal started on the basis of independence of thought, and adherence to no party in any measure to which it cannot give its conscientious support. The articles are all carefully matured, and have none of those faults which characterize those of some more pretentious weeklies. It stands in New York without a rival, and contains many of the excellencies of the British periodicals, with a strength and vigor which are not exhibited by its contemporaries across the water.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT.—The Queen of England's speech to Parliament was delivered yesterday at noon, and is reported in full on the seventh page of our paper to-day. It makes one of the longest reports we have yet had over the Atlantic cable.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Read.—The following case was argued:—McBride vs. Smith. E. S. Miller for plaintiff; J. H. Wharton for defendant.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Brewster.—Peal vs. Otto. An action to recover for alleged medical services. Defense, that the services were not rendered. On trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Charles Spring vs. Christian Nobling. An action to recover damages sustained by plaintiff in having been gored by a vicious ox belonging to defendant. Last spring the defendant was driving an ox through the city, when the beast, at Fifth street and Girard avenue, broke loose and attacked plaintiff. Defense, that the ownership of the ox was not in defendant, and, if it had been, he was not liable, not knowing the vicious disposition of the animal. On trial.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.—Charles M. Griffiths and Mary E. Griffiths; in right of the said Mary E. Griffiths, vs. The Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company. An action to recover damages against the defendants for injury received in consequence of a collision between a train of defendants and the carriage of plaintiffs, through the alleged neglect of the engineer of the train. On the afternoon of February 24, 1865, plaintiffs were driving along Tenth street, and hearing no whistle of an engine, attempted to cross the railroad track, but before getting clear of the track the 3 o'clock train from Germantown ran into the carriage, completely demolishing the vehicle and breaking Mrs. Griffiths' collar bone, and inflicting a severe cut on the head of a Miss Matthews, one of the inmates of the carriage.

The defense alleged that this accident was caused not by any neglect on the part of the engineer, but by the careless temerity of the plaintiffs. The steam of the down trains is always cut off at Broad street, and not used in coming into the city; the trains coming at the rate of ten or twelve miles per hour. On this occasion steam was cut off at Broad street, and the whistle, a very loud one, was used before coming to Tenth street. The bell is never sounded before reaching Columbia avenue. The steam was reversed as soon as plaintiffs were seen. When the train reached Tenth street the carriage was across the track, except one hind wheel. Parties at the crossing of Tenth street have a clear view up to Turner's lane. On trial.

Irish Lands.—Lord Dufferin writes to the London *News*:—"Five-and-twenty years ago the area of uncultivated land in all Ireland only amounted to six million three hundred thousand, and at this moment there are only about four million of acres in that condition. Of these four million, two million and a half consist of bog and mountain land, so barren as to be reported by Sir R. Griffiths unfit even for pasture; so that instead of there being seven million of acres of waste land to be improved, as has been stated, there only remain about a million and a half improvable even for pasture."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,

TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
Will open on MONDAY, 11th inst., with an entire
NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

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CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 627 CHESNUT Street, Corner of Seventh.

ESTABLISHED 1844 INCORPORATED 1852

BOOK-KEEPING thoroughly and practically taught in all its branches.

PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS including the best and shortest methods for computing Interest, Profit and Loss, Average, Exchange, etc.

Also, BUSINESS FORMS, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Money, etc.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING. SEPARATE INSTRUCTION

This Institution, the longest established of any in the city combines the experience and accumulated advantages of the past with all recent improvements and facilities of real value. Catalogues furnished gratis on application. 2 1 tmw6t

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WILLIAM WELLS BROWN WILL deliver the Fifth Lecture of the course under the auspices of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 7th, 1867, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth.

SUBJECT—"The Fidelity and Heroism of the Colored Men in the Rebellion."

Mr. Brown is eminently calculated to do this subject justice, and his race an honor as a Lecturer and Writer.

He was born a Slave, but threw off the yoke in early life, and although a fugitive, his earnest thirst for knowledge was undoubted, and his desire to help to make Slavery odious by intellectual efforts was equally as manifest. He is indeed a "self-made man." 2 4 4t

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THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders, at the annual meeting held at Oxford, Chester county, Pa., January 14, 1867, elected as

PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL M FELTON.
DIRECTORS.

Isaac Hinckley,	James R. Ramsey,
Philip Quigley,	James A. Strawbridge,
David Woelpper,	Dante Stubbs,
Josiah Philips,	Dr. S. B. Stubbs,
Milton Conard,	Jacob Tome,
Samuel Dickey,	Henry B Magraw.

The Directors, at a meeting held at the Office of the Company, in Philadelphia, January 24 1867, elected

JOSEPH HUDDELL,
1 31 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to the superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

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"THE RAGGED SCHOOLS OF LONDON; or, What I Saw in Europe, and How It Seemed to Me."—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent of Howard Mission, New York, will speak upon the above subject, at SPRUCE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (Spruce street, below Fifth).

On MONDAY EVENING, February 11.

He will be accompanied by Eight of his Sweetest Little Singers, who will sing a number of their Choicest Selections.

Exercises commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents. May be had at the Rooms of the Baptist Publication Society, No. 530 Arch street; Morse & Co.'s Confectionery, No. 901 Arch street; and at the store of David Wood, No. 737 S. Second street. [2 5679 4t

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OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the seven-per-cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Offices of the Company.

The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant.

WILLIAM WISTER,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

THE OFFICE OF THE EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY has been removed from No. 410 WALNUT Street, to No. 219 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. R. S. BROCK,
2 2 6t* Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 12 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS New York. 7 30 $4p

---

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33$

Willcox & Gibbs'
"Twisted Loop-stitch"
No.
720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p* No 1006 CHESNUT Street.

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING!
WEST PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
NOTE.—ONE MORE CHANCE FOR A SKATE.
ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Made smooth by the use of our
PATENT ICE PLANE.
PARK OPEN UNTIL TEN O'CLOCK AT NIGHT,
AND ILLUMINATED.
Fine Band of Music.
PERHAPS THE LAST SKATE OF THE SEASON.
Admission........................25 cents.
Access to Park by the Market Street or Chesnut and Walnut Street Cars. 11*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.—WE HAVE changed our firm name from L. JOHNSON & CO., to MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, the partners remaining the same as heretofore. Our foundry will be known as "The Johnson Type Foundry," Nos. 606-614 SANSOM Street.

THOMAS MACKELLAR.
JOHN F. SMITH.
RICHARD SMITH.
PETER A. JORDAN.

February 5, 1867. 2 6w6t

TO THE LADIES.

EVENING PARTIES.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 10 1m4p

WILLIAMSVILLE MUSLIN,

28 CENTS.

Just opened, cases and bales BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

FORRESTDALE, yard wide, 22 cents.
SEMPER IDEM, yard wide, 25 cents.
AMOSKEAG A, yard wide, 25 cents.
WAMSUTTA, yard wide, 30 cents.
4-4 Best Fine Unbleached, 20 cents.
4-4 Best Heavy Unbleached, 22 cents.
10-4 Waltham Bleached Sheeting, 75 cents. (2 6 3t4p

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,
Is Selling his Entire Stock, Comprising Every Variety of
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.
At and below cost of importation, prior to removal to
GIRARD ROW, [2 6 12t
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

FAMILY FLOUR.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.)
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS ARE added in quantities to CHALLEN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, so every patron always can obtain SOMETHING FRESH. 2 4 12t*

VALENTINES.—TO DEALERS.—LATEST styles, with finest ornaments and selected mottos. The best goods in the market, at low rates.
W. TILLER,
2 4 3t* No. 32 S. FOURTH Street.

CHEAPEST RENT IN THE CITY.—Only Twenty Dollars per month for a pleasant Office Room on the first floor, No. 521 Chesnut street, opposite the State House. Possession immediately.
Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH,
2 5 3t No. 407 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—A VERY HANDSOMELY furnished House on Walnut street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 6 6t No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

OYSTERS FRESH CAUGHT, AND NOT touched with Ice, received from Cape May, at the Exchange Restaurant and Dining Saloon, No. 227 DOCK Street. LEVI CROMWELL,
1t* Proprietor.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard on the left first floor.
SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES,
2 2 30t HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five year old. Address Box 64," Evening Telegraph Office." 1

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT ST.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. *The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.*
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere whom we have treated and cured:

A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwals, No 1543 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa, De., severe case of diabetes; G. T Bouden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 33 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C. dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis catarrh, John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn, bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouse, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier-General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut, M. C. Sadler, No. 639 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Stinson, No. 1314 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis Mo.; Mr. Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
1 30wsu 3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

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Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at

85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 3m4p

FINANCIAL.

TEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.

This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.

These securities form a first claim on the entire assets of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinary stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.

For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary of the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,

No. 430 WALNUT Street.

PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
28tf] COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

PENNSYLVANIA FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

The highest price will be paid for the past due FIVE PER CENT. LOAN of the State of Pennsylvania.

Apply to

JAY COOKE & CO.,
2 4 6t] No. 114 South THIRD Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILLIAM HOWITT'S NEW BOOK.

PRINTED FROM THE AUTHOR'S MANUSCRIPT AND ADVANCE PROOF-SHEETS.

On account of the large orders pouring in for this new work by William Howitt, we have been forced to postpone the day of publication till SATURDAY next, by which time we hope to have enough manufactured and bound to publish it, and have it for sale on that day.

WOODBURN GRANGE.

A Story of English Country Life.
BY WILLIAM HOWITT.
Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume.
Price, $1 50 in Paper; or $2·00 in Cloth.

Booksellers wishing to have a supply on the day of publication must send in their orders at once to the publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
1t5p] No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THERE IS NOT A FAMILY IN Philadelphia but will be benefited by reading Mrs. Warren's delightful Housekeeping Stories:—

How I Managed My House on £200 a Year.
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Comfort for Small Incomes, and the Management of My Servants.

Price 50 cents each, in neat paper covers.

LORING,
2 6wfm4t PUBLISHER, BOSTON.

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.
TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.
NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS
ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,

ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS

Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, TELEGRAPHING, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, ETC.

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Full Course, six months..................................$35
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months.................. 12
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The only work now before the public composed of sets obtained from actual business, a one insures, in the Department of Accounts, unequalled facilities.

For circulars and further information, apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary 2 1mwf

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC

AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH Street,
WILL OPEN [24
MONDAY, February 11.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4

TERMS. [1 14tf
Day scholars, per session..........................$50 00
Boarding scholars, per session.....................$200 00

W.H. GROVE, SHOW CASES. 111 N^TH^ 4^TH^ ST.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,

SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
(Entrance on Sixth street),

Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

A HOMICIDE NEAR ELLISBURG, N. J.

On Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, a party of men were engaged in moving the household goods of J. Dever, from a house about two miles from Ellisburg, in Delaware township, near the Burlington county line, to a place near Woodstown. The party had assembled at the above-mentioned hour in order to have an early start. While the wagons were being loaded two of the drivers, one named William Kelley and the other Davis Kelso, got into an altercation about being the best man to work. Kelley remarked that "he (Kelso) was not half a man to work." Whereupon Kelso waxed wroth, and pulled out a knife and made a cut at the other, but the knife, striking a belt which was around his body, glanced off.

Kelley then hit Kelso between the eyes and felled him to the ground. Picking himself up, he made another lunge at Kelley, and this time entered the stomach about four inches below the navel, and, taking an upward direction, made a wound about a foot in length—the bowels protruding. The man immediately fell to the ground. Those in the house, hearing the rumpus, ran out and took the wounded man into it. He had not been there more than five minutes before he expired. The house, in the meantime, had been surrounded by the neighbors, so as to prevent the escape of Kelso.

When the Constable went into the dwelling, Kelso refused to leave, saying "He would cut any man who dared to take him." He was sitting beside the deceased when the officer addressed him. Kelso got up and went out of the door as if to escape, but those outside immediately closed around him, and the officer coming up caught him by the back of the neck, threw him down, put handcuffs on, and with the assistance of another, carried him to a wagon, which was in waiting, and took him to Camden County Jail. The inquest on the body of the deceased was held by Squire Fowler, at Ellisburg, yesterday, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. Kelso acknowledges that he did the cutting, and says Kelley beat him. He exhibits signs of penitence, and is no doubt extremely mortified at having killed a fellow-being. Kelley leaves a wife and several children to lament his untimely end.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A Resume of the "Burial Ground" Controversy, with other Matters Thereto Appertaining.—The final examination, with reference to the accumulation of evidence for and against the proposed sale of the Lutheran Cemetery, bounded by Eighth, Vine, Franklin, and Race streets, took place yesterday. Both parties are now anxiously awaiting the case at the Common Pleas, the arguments then to be set forth, and the final decision.

We propose to give a brief resume of this controversy, from its inception three years ago.

In the early part of 1864, the German Lutheran Church Council, composed of officers and members elected from the congregation, determined by vote to sell certain properties belonging to the Church corporation, including a slice of 110 feet in depth from the west front of this burial ground, for the purpose of liquidating an outstanding debt against the corporation, which was productive of great evils. Agreeably with this action, a petition was presented, in February, 1864, to the State Legislature, praying for the privilege of disposing of these properties. This was refused. In October of the same year, a second petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas, which granted its prayer in part, by appointing an examiner to take testimony for and against the cemetery. This was done, and the examiner reported against the sale; but the Court overruled this, and directed another, the last examination, which has just been concluded.

Now the arguments in the case are as follows:—The Church Council, and that part of the congregation who desire the disposal of the ground, enter a plea to the effect that funds are necessary for the liquidation of the Church indebtedness. To meet this argument, the opposition give evidence that the income accruing to the corporation from ground rents, real estate, interest, etc., amounting to about $19,000 per annum, can be so judiciously put to use that the whole debt can within ten years be paid off, leaving a yearly margin fully sufficient to meet the contingent expenses of the Church in all its efforts. Secondly, the Council set forth that money is needed to extend the sect, to build church edifices nearer the outskirts of the city, to establish schools, thus giving the denomination abroad a foundation and a more extensive influence.

This, again, is met by the affirmation that money could be quickly raised from the sale of other real estate, without any sale from the cemetery, which would be amply sufficient to meet all demands in this direction. The opposition, composed in part of late members and outsiders interested, bring forth many arguments in support of their position. First, if the cemetery is sold, it will be an impossibility to identify the graves of deceased relatives and friends, in case of removal, as the headstones were removed in the year 1848, when the cemetery was refitted, and not rightly replaced. Also, that numbers of the graves were never marked by any kind of head-board, and consequently no proof the correct whereabouts can be obtained.

Yesterday afternoon George Wagner, President of the Church corporation, testified in evidence that, when the burial-ground was refilled and the headstones removed, stakes were carefully driven and carefully marked, were placed in the exact sections occupied by the stones, and that, after the refillment, the monuments and head-boards were rightly replaced. He also says that out of every twenty graves but one was without any mark whatever; and when the new earth was laid on, it was smoothed above them, and their identification is forever lost. Now taking into consideration that there are interred 20,000 bodies, by the above statement 1000 are without any positive mark. Looking at this fact in the abstract, it is questionable whether any class of people, who know not where their relatives were interred, would consent to the removal of their bodies, their sacrilegious disturbance, or countenance any proposition to that effect.

The Church Council, according to their petition, do agree to disinter those bodies now lying in that part of the cemetery to be sold, and give them a decent burial in a new lot opposite Laurel Hill. This is opposed because, the opposition assert, the size of the ground will not permit of such decent and separate burial.

The opposition offer another argument, which bears strongly on the case. Persons not members of the Church, by the payment of certain sums, bought plots of ground for burial purposes. Certificates to this effect were lately filed before the Examiner, giving full, complete, and everlasting ownership to such purchasers, and the right to erect stones and monuments over such plots, thus constituting all of such purchasers, in part, landholders of the whole cemetery.

Section seven of the charter of the corporation, which was granted in 1765 by William Penn, and confirmed in 1780 by the Legislature, says:—That the said officers of the church, nor their successors, shall not for debt, fine, or recovery, grant, alien, or dispose of grounds, tenements, or messuages, by any means or in any manner to any person whatsoever.

These are the main arguments in the case on both sides.

In an article published in the *Philadelphia Democrat* (German), the other day, it was asserted that this journal was the "champion" of the opposition, because in its columns were printed a great abundance of facts favoring the opposition, deduced from examinations before the lawful examiner; when this paper but made public the real facts in the case. It asserts, also, that the sale is necessary, because the debt of $80,000 is detrimental to the progress of the Church. The amount of this debt bears strongly on the final decision of the question at issue. Instead of being $80,000, according to the many petitions and affirmations, during the two years past, the amount of the debt has mysteriously fluctuated from $48,000 to $55,000. The amount $80,000 has not yet been set forth in evidence. The article sets forth that this journal considers the Lutheran schools controlled by this denomination as inferior to the English primary, when that fact has been one of the causes which led to the seperation in the Church, and a remote cause of this controversy. The article in the *Philadelphia Democrat* disproves nothing, but concludes with a little blunt vulgarism, hoping, no doubt, thereby to give effect to the article, the contents of which are merely opinions, not facts.

Church Fair.—The attention of the public is called to the important enterprise in progress in the First Ward. The congregation of the Church of St. John the Evangelist are striving to erect a new church in the large district assigned to them. They design holding a general Church Fair at the Assembly Buildings, beginning on the 18th of this month, to aid in their undertaking. Donations and the public patronage are earnestly solicited to this object. The Rector is the Rev. Charles L. Fissler, No. 49 Dickerson street.

A Safe Arrangement.—The National Bank of the Republic, on Chesnut street, above Eighth, has had workmen engaged, during the past ten days, in placing in position in its vault four ponderous burglar-proof safes, which work was completed to-day, and the bank now has one of the strongest, if not the strongest, lock-ups in the country. The safes were made expressly for the bank, and composed of hardened steel and crystallized white iron, in solid mass, two and a half inches thick, and weighs over twelve thousand pounds. The vault in which these safes are placed was completed during the past year, and is itself a masterpiece of impregnability; the floor, walls, ceiling, and doors being composed of immense sections of solid chilled and wrought iron, two inches thick, encased in heavy fire-proof masonry, and resting upon a massive foundation of granite slabs. The outer door of the vault is three inches thick, beyond this a pair of doors two inches thick, opening into the book vault, beyond this is an inner vault of chilled iron two inches thick, with a door of the same thickness. The four safes are placed in this inner vault, and the money and securities are distributed in them, affording greater security than if but one safe was used to contain all. The vault and safe doors are all provided with combination locks, without key or keyhole. The combined thickness of solid drill proof metal contained in the three vault and four safe doors is nineteen and a half inches. When it is considered that, in addition to all this precaution, watchmen are constantly employed inside and outside of the Bank to guard it both day and night, it is difficult to conceive how greater security can be obtained.

Jewelry Store Broken Into—All the Tools, Etc., Taken.—Last night, between 6 and 10 o'clock, the store of Alfred W. Renshaw, manufacturing jeweller, No. 413 Chesnut street, was entered, and ransacked in the most thorough manner. The burglars gained admittance by the aid of a deadlatch. All the manufacturing tools, excepting one small pair of pincers, a small amount of gold and silver, an ebony flageolet, and other articles to the value of about $200, were taken. A carpet-bag, filled with books, blank checks, etc., was emptied on the floor, and no doubt used to carry off the spoils, as it is missing. Everything in the room was upset in the search for valuables, but Mr. Renshaw had taken care to remove some of the valuable articles to his room, not having a safe. This loss in tools, etc., is quite severe on Mr. Renshaw, who is a young man, and had but just set up in business. Suspicions are entertained as to whom the perpetrators are.

Sale of Stocks and Real Estate.—The following properties were sold by Mr. James A. Freeman, at the Philadelphia Exchange, commencing at noon to-day:—

28,100 shares of the stock of the Drake Petroleum Company	¼ cent. per share.
200 shares Bruner Oil	Not sold.
1 share Union Mutual Insurance Company	$10·50.
87 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company	Not sold.
No. 1234 N. Tenth st—Three-story dwelling	$2850.
House and lot, Shippen street, above Broad	$1600.
Wharves and landings leased for a term of one or three years:—	
Coates street landing, on the Delaware	$7300.
Green street landing, on the Delaware	$6100
Bridesburg landing, on the Delaware	$110.
Spruce street landing, on the Schuylkill	No bid.
Pine street landing, on the Schuylkill	No bid.
1 share Mercantile Library	$11.

A Dishonest Servant.—Emma Holden, a woman about forty-five years of age, who has been in the habit of depredating upon various places at which she has been employed, was arrested at Third and Race streets, at midnight, on a warrant issued by Alderman Williams. Last November Emma was employed at the house of Mr. John Myers, No. 906 Arch street; while there she stole from Mr. Myers a quantity of clothing and $40 worth of hair-braid. From Miss K. Warffuel, a young lady boarding there, she stole $14 in money, and nearly all her underclothing. It is said that she has been doing that sort of thing for some time past, and a number of parties have been thus victimized. She was held for a further hearing next Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Forgery.—A young woman, named Mary McMullen, aged twenty-three, yesterday presented a check of $40, and bearing the forged signature of a Mr. Todd, living in Second street, and who keeps an account at the bank. The receiver at once mistrusted by the appearance of the paper that all was not right, and questioned the woman. She said that it was a check given by Mr. Todd to her father, for whom she was collecting it. To other inquiries she said that some man had handed it to her. These prevarications exciting suspicion, she was arrested, the paper identified as a forgery, and Miss Mary was committed by Alderman Beitler to answer at Court.

A Neighborly Affair.—Yesterday afternoon Charles Johnson, aged 23, entered into a general controversy on matters and things with a neighbor residing at Twenty-first and Christian streets. As is often the case, they disagreed upon some finely defined points, whereat insulting anathemas were used, resulting in a knock-down argument on the part of Johnson. Officer McCabe, on complaint being lodged, arrested Johnson, and Alderman Morrow held the offender to answer at Court in default of $500 bail.

Stealing Tobacco.—George Waughter, aged nineteen years, residing at Twenty-third and Parrish streets, and a boy aged fifteen years, name unknown (both having been inmates of the House of Refuge), were arrested yesterday for petty larcenies. It seems that Waughter was in the habit of sending the small boy out to a general news-room and tobacco store to get the daily papers, who appropriated the tobacco on the sly. Yesterday he was caught taking four plugs, and for this both were arrested. Alderman Ketchum held both to answer in default of bail.

Robbery and Assault.—Edward Becker and David Cohill, two youths, were yesterday rusticating in a lager beer saloon on Girard avenue. While the keeper was away, Becker slipped his hand into the money drawer and took therefrom fifty cents. He was caught in the act, and, an officer being informed of it, he attempted to arrest him; but Cohill interfering, a small fight ensued between Becker, Cohill, and the officer, who, however, soon took them into custody without much ado. Alderman Fitch held each of the youths in $600 bail to answer.

Shoplifter.—A woman by the name of Mary Haws, alias Murphy, was arrested on a charge of stealing a sack-coat from the store of Mr. Watkins, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Cherry streets. She was arrested at No. 1531 Pearl street. The sack was stolen between Christmas and New Year, and when she was arrested it was almost worn out. She had a hearing before Alderman Williams, and was held for a further hearing next Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The London Ragged Schools.—Next Monday evening, February 11, the Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Superintendent of the Howard Mission in New York, will speak upon the subject of the Ragged Schools in London. He will speak from his own personal observations made whilst taking a tour through Europe. During the course of the lecture, which will be delivered at the Spruce Street Baptist Church, in Spruce street, below Fifth, eight little children will sing a number of choice selections.

Peter Morris in Trouble.—Peter is a colored man, twenty years old. He is a "jack at all trades" in the criminal profession. He has become notorious in petty illegal actions, which have made him well known. His sister, disgraced by his course in life, refused his admittance to her house, Sixteenth and Walnut streets. At this he flew into a rage, and attempted to kill his sister, but was prevented from so doing by the arrival of Officer Ross, and Morris was committed to answer at Court.

A Wardrobe Appropriated.—Samuel Martin hails from Wilmington. He visited the "Quaker City" two or three days ago, and put up at a boarding-house as a regular boarder; but he suddenly disappeared, and with him a full suit of clothes belonging to one of the boarders. Officer O'Neil being informed of the transaction, proceeded to Wilmington, Del., where he arrested Mr. Martin, and brought him back. Alderman Beitler held the offender in $1000 bail to appear at Court.

William Howitt's New Book, "Woodburn Grange," will be published on Saturday next, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of this city, printed from the author's manuscript and advance proof-sheets. It is a story of English country life, and will no doubt command a very large sale, as it is pronounced by all critics that have read the advance sheets to be a work of uncommon interest.

Meeting of the Agricultural Society.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held this morning at their room, Seventh and Walnut streets, President Biddle in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

It was moved, seconded, and carried, that the committee be authorized to subscribe for the agricultural papers the *Farm and Fireside* and *Practical Farmer*.

John Berry, J. B. Rainer, M. W. Birch, M. McElroy, George Ramson, and J. G. Lippincott, Esqs., were elected members of the Society.

G. W. Poss, Albert C. Roberts, and Samuel Huston were proposed for membership.

The Chairman of the committee on the subject of potatoes reported that he had received specimens of potatoes from Thomas J. Enge, Londongrove, Chester county, Pa., who had raised them on a mercer stalk, between two rows of monitors. Other specimens were received from the Shaker village in Chester county.

Dr. McClure presented a specimen of a fence which he had made after a copy of the fence used in England for sheep breeding, which he recommended to the Society as cheap and durable, and answering the purpose of a portable fence, which is often needed where persons have a flock of sheep which they desire to transfer to different parts of their farms periodically.

Dr. Lewis Hall said during the last summer he had analyzed different manures that are sold in the Philadelphia market. He had taken great pains to ascertain the true value of the article. He did not feel himself authorized to name any individual manufacturer or vendor of the article in this city. I have before me the following specimens; the price is carried out:—The first one is valued at $60, it is really worth $38 per ton to the farmer and no more. Another article is sold at $56, its real worth is $40, and so on through the seven articles, and the mean of the seven articles you will find $41 per ton, including the Chincha guano, which was sold at $100 per ton. There is no subject with which we are acquainted that is of important as manure.

When a farmer raises a crop, and takes it to market to sell, it must be examined by some one appointed by the city for that purpose. From a pound of butter to a barrel of flour, it must pass examination, or be forfeited; but the farmer must buy his manure with which his produce is reared, and pay a double price for it, and no questions asked. I submit for consideration, whether it would not be advisable to have a committee appointed to memorialize our Legislature to pass a law by which all artificial manures, including guano, which I do not consider an artificial manure, shall be examined by a regular agricultural chemist, and have his stamp upon it, branded as to the real value for the farmer before it is sold.

[The Doctor was requested to read the seven kinds of manures to which he had referred, which he did as follows:—*Rep.*]—1, Super-phospate of lime sold for $60, worth $38; 2, also super-phospate of lime, sold for $56, worth $40; 3, burned ground bone, sold at $60, worth $37·50; there is very little ammonia in it, bones are burned so much before that they cannot be ground without losing about 3¼ per cent. 4, Peruvian guano is sold at $100, worth $49·50. How do we manage to analyze guano to find out its real worth? We simply calculate how much ammonia there is in it. This is calculated at at 12½ cents per pound. Then we find how much phosphate there is in it, and we value that at 1¾ cents per pound. 5, Saldanho guano, sold for $45, worth $20·79. 6, Tuffoo, sold for $15, worth $6·80. 7, Poudrette, sold for $20, worth $14.

Drs. Hall, Kennedy, and J. Morgan Kennedy, Esq., were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of the State to appoint a Commissioner for the inspection of guano and artificial manure. Adjourned.

Man Shot.—Last evening a party of men got on one of the Port Richmond cars, and commenced acting in a very disorderly manner. They picked up the straw on the floor and threw it at one another, and pushed each other around, much to the annoyance of the other passengers. They had been attending a wedding party of a brother-in-law of one of the party, named Donnelly. A gentleman in the car went on the platform to see if he could catch a glimpse of an officer, and have them arrested. At the corner of Seventh and Cherry he saw Officer Mahan; he called to him, and the parties seeing him approaching, decamped. They ran through Entaw street, the officer following, when one of them pulled out a pistol and shot a man named Burrow through the shoulder, the ball lodging in his back. He was taken to the hospital. Some of the men got off, but Matthew Hannan was arrested. The names of the rest are Donnelly, Kanan, Patrick Toner, and McLear. One of the parties is not known. They will all be arrested soon, and the one who fired the shot discovered if possible.

Assault and Battery.—William J. Munson, on Saturday night last, had some difficulty with his wife, and she ran out of the room and went up-stairs. The husband looked for her, but could not find her. A man named Williams boarded in the house. He knocked at his door, and made known what he was after, and was informed his spouse was not and had not been there. Munson forced the door open, and a fight commenced between the parties. Munson pulled out a black-jack and hit the other with it, and snapped a pistol at him. He was arrested, and held in $1000 bail to for his appearance at Court.

Larceny.—Henry Dennis, a colored man, threw a brick at a window on South street, above Sixth, last evening, broke the glass, inserted his hand, and abstracted three watches and chains. He was discovered, ran, was captured, and taken before Alderman Butler, who committed him in default of bail.

Postmastership of Philadelphia.—It is generally understood that Charles H. Hall, Esq., the present Postmaster of this city, has sent in his resignation to the President. There are already a number of applicants for the position in the field, and the rival candidates are summoning all their forces.

River News.—The *Saxon* has just left for Boston, but is awaiting the ice boat. The *Peruvian*, hence for Liverpool, attempted the passage yesterday, but is now imbedded in the ice at the Horseshoe. The Ice Boat will probably release her.

Died.—John Murray, the man who was shot on Christmas night by John O'Toohill, a tavern-keeper, on Market street, died at the hospital last night. The post-mortem examination will be made to-day, and the inquest held to-morrow.

Infant Found.—A dead infant was found this morning upon a lot at Moyamensing avenue and Mifflin street.

No better investment can be found than clothing at our present greatly reduced prices, which are lower than they possibly can be next Winter.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market Street.

The Woodstock (C. W.) *Sentinel* says:—"It is a generally admitted fact that the medicine manufactured by Messrs. Perry Davis & Son has been instrumental in alleviating much pain, and giving relief to millions of suffering humanity. The medical faculty almost everywhere recommend the Pain Killer, and its reputation is now established as the most beneficial family medicine now in use, and may be taken internally and externally to expel pain."

If You Want a Reliable and Useful Family Case of Medicines, we can conscientiously recommend one of Dr. Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics. Having used them ourselves, and knowing of their extensive use by our friends, we hazard nothing in speaking well of them to all who desire having such an arrangement for family use. See advertisement in another column.

A True Balsam.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is truly a balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, and consumption speedily disappear under its balsamic influence.

The Sale of Best Quality Plated Ware, Sheffield Cutlery, etc., will be continued at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. We advise our readers to attend the sale, as every article is warranted as represented.

To the Public.—J. J. Turtle, 926 Chesnut street, Importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers "Hendrick Hudson" and "Stars and Stripes.

Specie Basis Mining Company.—The following editorial from the *Evening Bulletin* is of interest to those engaged in mining speculations:—

At the close of our civil war a number of enterprising gentlemen sent out an exploring expedition to investigate the rich mining territory of Arizona. They engaged the services of a practical engineer, with a corps of twenty natives, who traversed carefully all that section of country. On the receipt of his report, they finally made choice of the land which forms the groundwork of the Specie Basis organization. The title for the same was obtained from the United States, and the deeds therefor are duly recorded on the books of Mohave county, according to law. They were governed in their selection by many considerations. The first was that it was further to the southward than other mines previously developed, and the theory of geologists is that the metallic veins radiate from the centre of the earth or the equator; the nearer, therefore, the proximity to that centre the greater their value. This theory is fully confirmed by the richness of the mines in Mexico and Peru. Secondly, the climate was so mild that labor could be carried on without interruption for all the twelve months of the year. Thirdly, the site chosen was within fifteen to twenty miles of Hardyville, a shipping point on the Colorado river. This, in view of the weighty material to be transported, was indispensable; as by the Colorado, navigable for steamboats and barges, an uninterrupted water communication was at all times within their reach direct to San Francisco. Upon the basis of this property, thus judiciously selected, the Specie Basis Mining Company was organized, with a capital of $5,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares at $10 each.

None of this stock is for sale; but the Directors have determined to set apart 150,000 shares ($1,500,000) of stock, and $250,000 in bonds, as Working Capital, and to rely mainly upon the negotiation of their loan.

The manner in which this loan is to be negotiated presents features at once novel and unique in their character. It is secured by a mortgage on all the Company's property, now acquired or which may be acquired, made to John E. Potter, Esq., of this city, mortgagee in trust for the security of the bondholders. The certificates will be issued for $100 each, with coupons attached, and bear interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The $250,000 bonds are offered to subscribers in five lots, subject to different conditions. With the first $50,000, shares are to be given in the proportion of 50 to every $100 subscribed, requiring 25,000 shares. The officers state that this first series is already taken. With the second $50,000, shares will be given in the proportion of 40 to every $100, or 20,000 shares. With the next $50,000, shares in the proportion of 30 to every $100, or 15,000 shares. With the fourth $50,000, shares in the proportion of 20 to $100, or 10,000 shares, and with the last $50,000, shares in the proportion of 10 to $100, 5000 shares—making a total of 75,000 shares. This gives the bondholders so much full-paid, unassessable stock, and allows them a voice in the management of the affairs of the Company, while holding at the same time a lien upon all the property, improvements, reduction works, and developments made with the proceeds of their investment.

We recommend all who desire to invest in these Western lands, to examine carefully this scheme of the Specie Basis Mining Company. Applications may be made, and information obtained, at the office of the Secretary, Mr. W. R. Allen, No. 334 Walnut street, corner of Fourth, Philadelphia; H. S. McCollum, Esq., No. 70 Cedar street, New York; William B. May, Esq., No. 9 State street, Boston; and to C. W. Denison, Esq., London, England.

Breaking Up.—Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental, are now, in view of the *breaking up* of winter, closing out their fine Winter Clothing regardless of cost.

Upholstery.—Cheap work either in Mattresses, Furniture, or Carpets. Labor done during winter at half price, at Patten's West End Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Burnt Almonds, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

Public Notice.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks for Trees.

A Cure for Rheumatism Worth Seeing.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

Female Complaints should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A sure remedy for Chills and Fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

Who Makes the Best and Cheapest Clothing?
Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
Popular Clothiers,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Street.

FOR FOSTERING OR DEVELOPING THE inventive or mechanical talent of a boy, what is more desirable than a Chest of Tools, or a Boy's Turning Lathe or Work Bench, such as may be found at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

COAL OIL FAUCETS, OR BRASS OR IRON, Brass Racking, Bottling, Liquor, and Ale Cocks; Pewter Cork Stops and Faucets; Cork and Leather-lined Spigots, and several kinds of Molasses Gates for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

HATTERS' IRONS AND TAILORS' GEESE, of both broad and narrow patterns, of a variety of sizes, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.
DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE
Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.
Send for descriptive circular. Price, $1 per box, post paid. Address
CHARLES BREMIER,
1 30wfm1m Box 24 GERMANTOWN Pa

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 24 3m

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street. 11 7¾

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to. 5 31¾

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—120,000 FEET superior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by
DALLETT & SON,
1 30 5p No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, February 6.

Radicals at the Reception.

General and Mrs. Banks, Oakes Ames and lady, and Congressmen Clarke, Buckland, Allison, Cullum, and Cook, the latter five radicals, attended the Presidential state dinner last night.

Personal.

General Sickles was summoned to New York last night by a telegram, announcing that Mrs. Sickles was dying.

North Carolina on the New Plan.

A telegram just from Raleigh, N. C., says the Legislature is disposed to ratify the new plan of reconstruction.

Pushing League Island Forward.

About one hundred citizens of Philadelphia arrived here last night, and to-day will demand of Congress to pass the League Island Navy Yard bill.

Naval Offices.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform are preparing a bill to abolish all the naval offices in the United States attached to Custom Houses.

The Wool Interest.

In the *Globe* report of the closing debate on the tariff, in which Senator Sherman is made to do injustice to Mr. H. N. Slater, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who was alluded to, Mr. Sherman was quoted as saying that Mr. Slater wanted to get his wool duty free, and that he extolled in the highest terms the tariff of 1857, which admitted wool free of all duty, regarding that as the most admirable system that could be devised, because it enabled him to buy his articles without any tariff duty. This, so far as Mr. Slater is concerned, was a mistake, as that gentleman has simply expressed his belief that the present tariff, with the higher duties imposed last summer on low-priced wools, is the best adjustment that can be made between the manufacturers and the wool-growers.

In his opinion, the increase of duties on woollens proposed by the bill now before the House, by adding some thirty to forty millions of dollars per annum to the cost of goods, would inflict a serious injury upon the manufacturing interest, and would consequently injure the wool-growers. Such extravagant duties as are proposed would be evaded, and thus the revenue would do us no benefit, while the manufacturer and the wool-grower would be virtually deprived of protection.

Appointment.

President Johnson has appointed Nathaniel Gilbert, of New Bedford, Collector of Internal Revenue, in place of General E. W. Peirce, rejected by the Senate.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

The Detective Bureau of the Treasury Department is on a sharp lookout for the originators of a most dangerous counterfeit upon the ten dollar notes of the Flour City National Bank of Rochester, New York It is the best counterfeit of national bank currency that has as yet appeared.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The friends of the Bankrupt bill will not have it called up until Senator Nye returns.

New Appropriation.

A new Fortification bill will be reported in the House, but the chances of any action on it this session are doubtful.

Reconstruction.

The Committee on Reconstruction will report to-day a new bill for the Government of the Southern States by the Federal authorities.

Convention of Tobacco Dealers.

The tobacco dealers of the country are holding a Convention here to-day for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of the tax upon their business, which they allege is ruinously high. Delegates are present from all sections of the country, except the South, and it is supposed that Southern delegates have been detained by the interruption of communication by the flood.

The House Ways and Means Committee last night agreed to recommend a reduction of the tax upon some grades of manufactured tobacco and cigars, and to change the tax upon high-priced cigars from ad valorem to specific.

Ex-Governor Aiken in Washington.

Ex Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, arrived here this morning. Owing to the interruption of travel by the flood, every hotel in Washington is full.

The Defalcation of A. W. Lee.

It is thought that the amount of bonds abstracted from the Treasury Department by the absconding clerk, A. W. Lee, will amount to $60,000 or $70,000. He was employed as clerk in the loan branch of the Treasury, and his duties were to receipt for 7·30 bonds sent by parties through Adams Express for conversion into 5-20 bonds.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

Washington, February 6.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting the letter of Mr. McCracken, which drew forth the Motley correspondence recently published. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Also, the report of the survey for an inter-oceanic canal through the Isthmus of Darien. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Petitions were presented and referred. Among them one for the establishment of a Naval Depot at Washington, and one for the charter of a Natoinal Railroad between Washington and Cincinnati.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported the bill recently introduced by him providing for the temporary increased pay of army officers. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Lane, the night session of the 14th instant was set apart for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Anthony, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print 100,000 copies of the report of J. Ross Browne on the statistics of mines and mining. Adopted.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, and chemical purposes in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill to extend the time for the completion of certain street railroads in Washington. Similarly referred.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Miller (Pa.) presented the resolution adopted in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in favor of full and complete protection by the Government, and of equal political rights to all loyal persons. Referred to the Joint Select Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Hayes (Ohio), from the Library Committee, reported back the Senate bill amendatory of the several acts respecting copyrights. Considered and passed, with an unimportant amendment.

Mr. Rollins (N. H.), from the Committee on Accounts, reported a bill to equalize the pay of the officers and employes of the House of Representatives, and to prohibit the allowance of extra compensation. Ordered to be printed, and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Raymond (N. Y.), the Secretary of War was requested to communicate the report of the engineer relative to the wreck sunk off the entrance to New York harbor, and northeast of Sandy Hook Light House.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) introduced a joint resolution for the survey of the boundary line between Oregon and Idaho. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The Indian Appropriation bill, reported last evening from the Committee on the Whole, came up as unfinished business, and gave rise to a lively discussion, principally between Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, and Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, on the relative expense of managing the Indians under the War Department, and under the Interior Department.

Serious Accident in Baltimore.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Baltimore, February 6.—The wall of a house fell this morning on Baltimore street, while being torn down to open Halliday street, killing two workmen, and badly injuring four or five others.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, New	100	100 sh Cata Pf....s30.	29¾
$1000 do	100	10 sh Cam & Am R	131½
$2000 Susq Cl Bs	61	40 do	131½
$9000 5-20s '65.Jy-cp	105	100 sh Read R....s5int.	52¾
$9000 do.... May	107	100 sh Union Cnl	3½
$1000 U S 7-30's...Au	105½	6 sh Union Bk	52¾
$3000 Read mt 6s	96½		

SECOND BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New	100	148 sh Penna R	57
$1500 do	100	100 sh Phila & Erie	31¼
$800 do	100	100 sh Ocean Oil	2½
$1000 C & A 6s,'89	89½	200 do	2½
$5000 Wyo'g V Bds	95½	304 sh Susq Cl	15

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Harrisburg, February 6.—The following bills were introduced:—

By Mr. Fisher, authorizing a change of venue in the case of J. E. Caldwell vs. The Catawissa Railroad, from Philadelphia to Lycoming county.

By Mr. McConaughy, an act incorporating the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company.

By Mr. Connell, a supplement to the Port Wardens act securing certain rights to pilots.

By Mr. Donovan, to incorporate the People's Brewers' Association.

By Mr. Ridgway, an act authorizing the Swatara Coal Company to borrow money.

Mr. Lowry offered a resolution respectfully asking the Speaker to appoint two additional members of the Railroad Committee who were known to be in favor of free railroad laws.

The resolution provoked a discussion, during which the Speaker stated that it was impossible for him to know the sentiments of members.

Messrs. Lowry, Bigham, Coleman, and others, advocates of a free railroad law, urged the appointment of additional members, while the Speaker and others contended that the existing Committee was fair and just, and fully competent to fulfil their duties.

Mr. Lowry, in the course of his remarks, positively asserted that Governor Geary had pledged himself in favor of a free railroad law, and that if he had not done so he would have been defeated by 50,000 votes.

Mr. Graham moved to amend the proposition so as to instruct the Railroad Committee to report a free railroad law on Wednesday next, and that the same be made the special order for that and every subsequent day until finally disposed of. This was agreed to by a vote of 22 ayes to 9 nays.

Mr. Donovan, before the above was agreed to, moved to postpone the whole matter indefinitely, which was not agreed to. Ayes, 15; nays, 16.

Mr. Lowry asserted, in the course of the debate, that the bill had been smothered in the Railroad Committees in past sessions, and the general tenor of his remarks was understood by the Speaker to impugn the motives of the members.

Mr. Lowry repudiated any such design, but the Speaker gave notice of his determination to enforce every rule of the Senate, preventing any reflection being cast upon the motives of any members. The views of the Speaker were sustained by the Senate.

Mr. McCandless offered a resolution directing the Finance Committee to inquire whether any foreign insurance companies, doing business in this State, have evaded the tax or the license laws. Agreed to. Mr. Bigham stated in connection with this subject, that the Commonwealth already paid a man in Philadelphia twice as much as it did the Governor to attend to this insurance matter.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Kerns presented joint resolutions urging the Congress to assist the completion of a submarine telegraph from Bermuda to Cape Charles.

Mr. Ghegan presented a petition and bill of the property owners for the passage of an act vacating Buck road, from Twentieth street to Federal street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, and that the soil of such road shall revert to the owners on either side.

Mr. Kuntz read a supplement to an act to incorporate the Union Coal and Iron Company.

Mr. Kerns, from the Railroad Committee of the House, reported an act restoring certain privileges to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Kerns stated that a majority of the Railroad Committee were opposed to this bill, and had been disposed to report it with a negative recommendation, in which case it would have required a vote of two-thirds to bring it before the House. In order, however, to allow the friends of the Connellsville bill every advantage, the Railroad Committee has placed it finally before the House, feeling confident that it can never receive the sanction of a majority of the members.

Mr. Worrall read an act incorporating the Quaker City Passenger Railway Company, from Frankford street and Montgomery avenue to Forty-first street and Montgomery avenue. The corporators are Messrs. G. R. Elwin, Peter M. Cox, J. G. Megee, John G. W. Bassler, and John G. Adair.

Constitutional Amendment Rejected in Delaware.

Dover, Del., February 6.—The House this morning rejected the Constitutional amendment by a strict party vote, 15 to 6. The bill allowing negroes to testify, and making their punishment for crime the same as for whites, was also defeated by a party vote.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, February 6.—Cotton quiet at 33c. Flour less active; sales of 5500 bbls; market generally unchanged; State, $9·25@12; Western, $9·25@12·50; Southern, $11·25@16·50. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn declining. Oats favor buyers; Western, 61@64c.; State, 69@70c. Other grains dull. Provisions very dull. New Mess Pork, $21; old do., $19·75; prime, $16·75@17. Lard dull at 11¾@13¾c. Whisky dull.

New York, February 6.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Reading, 104¾; Canton, 44; Erie, 58⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 97¼; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 73; New York Central, 101⅞; Illinois Central scrip, 114½; Cumberland Preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 98¼; Hudson River, 127; Five-twenties of 1862, 108⅛; do. of 1863, 106¼; do. of 1864, 107; do. of 1865, 104¾; Ten-forties, 100½; Seven-thirties, 105¼; Sterling Exchange, 108½; do. at sight, 9½; Gold, 136¾.

Baltimore, February 6.—Cotton firm at 32@33c. for low and strict Middlings. The stock is small. Coffee firm at 12½@13c. gold, in bond, for cargoes. Sugar steady at 10½@10¾ for fair to good refining. Flour dull, and in favor of buyers; no sales of moment. Wheat dull; receipts still light; sales of wagon lots at $2·80@3 for red; Pennsylvania is quoted at $2·75@2·80. Corn—Fair receipts per rail; white steady at $1·02 for mixed, and $1·05 for prime yellow; and 96@98c. for the latter, delivered at Fell's Point. Oats 56c. Seeds—Clover, receipts good; it is held at $9@9·25 for prime new; no sales of Timothy, which is quoted at $3·85@4; Flaxseed $2·75, and is scarce. Mess Pork $22. Fully cured bulk Shoulders, 9@9¼c. Whisky is still dull, and irregular in price.

MARRIED.

SCHERR—BIGGS.—January 1, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. GEORGE W. SCHERR to Miss MARY E. BIGGS, both of this city.

SMITH—TYNDALE.—On February 2, 1867, by Rev. Thomas W. Simpers, ANDREW W. SMITH to NELLIE, daughter of C. J. Tyndale, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CHASE.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 4th instant, MARIA C. CHASE, wife of Philip B. Chase, and daughter of the late Isaac Collins.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 1835 Filbert street, on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EVANS.—On Sunday, the 3d instant, KATE, daughter of Samuel W. and Phebe C. Evans, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 4511 Hedge street, Frankford, on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FRAME.—On the morning of the 5th instant, GEORGE FRAME, the son of Anna Maria and the late John Frame, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Ivory and Bone Turners of the city, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1126 Myrtle street, below Poplar, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Services at Twelfth Street M. E. Church. Funeral to proceed to the American Mechanics' Cemetery.

GRAHAM.—On the 4th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of William C. Graham, and daughter of the late Captain Azel Howard.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, S. Grant Smith, No. 27 S. Nineteenth street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. (Doylestown papers please copy.)

HEPBURN.—On Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, CHARLES HEPBURN, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 407 Carpenter street, on Saturday next, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at St. Peter's, Third and Pine streets.

MULLEN.—On the 3d instant, BERNARD MULLEN, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the Moyamensing Hose and Washington Steam Fire Engine Companies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Ninth and Shippen streets, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. High Mass at St. Paul's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, February 5.

Senate.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with amendment, the bill defining the rank of Admiral and staff officers in the navy, and crediting to volunteer officers in the naval and marine service, who may be transferred to the regular service, the sea service performed by them as volunteer officers.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with verbal amendments, the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30, 1868. The bill appropriates $33,280,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, introduced a bill to enable States to select swamp and overflowed lands within their limits, omitted to be selected under the act of Congress of 28th September, 1850. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, introduced a bill authorizing the Circuit and District Courts of the United States to remit or mitigate forfeitures, fines and disabilities in certain cases, which provides that when any person shall incur any fine, penalty, forfeiture or disability, or shall have been interested in any vessel, goods, wares or merchandise which shall be subject to seizure, by force of law, for levying duties or taxes, or any act concerning the registering or licensing of vessels engaged in the coasting trade or fisheries, shall have been sued or indicted in the name of the United States, the District or Circuit Court of the United States trying such case, and rendering judgment in the same, or in which the case may be pending, shall have power and discretion on the facts before the court to mitigate or remit such fine or forfeiture, if in the opinion of the court the same shall have been incurred without wilful negligence or intended fraud on the part of the defendant, and also to direct the discontinuance of such suit on such terms as said court may deem just. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced the following, which was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report, for the information of Congress, what amount of money has been received from sales of cotton or other property turned over to the Treasury Department under the several laws of Congress, and what disposition has been made of the same; whether any of the money has been paid or refunded to claimants, and if so, the name of such claimants, the amounts severally paid, and under what authority of law, and upon what evidence such payments have been made.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, introduced a bill to authorize and provide for the construction of a military and postal road from Galveston, Texas, to Fort Gibson in the Indian territory, with a branch to Little Rock, Arkansas.

The bill grants the right of way over public lands, and requires the government to issue to the company $400,000 in United States bonds for every twenty miles of the said road laid with double track, when in running order. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the one term constitutional amendment.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, hoped not. He hoped the Bankrupt bill would be taken up and disposed of.

Mr. WADE said there was no prospect of reaching a vote on the Bankrupt bill. Members were still anxious to speak on it, and there was no telling where the debate would end.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, hoped the Bankrupt bill would not be laid aside. It was an important measure, and ought to be passed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, said the constitutional amendment did not need the signature of the President, and might therefore be acted on up to the last day. With a legislative bill it was different. Senators would see the reason for passing important bills at the earliest possible day.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, withdrew his motion, and the Bankrupt bill came up, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Howard to strike out the 37th section, which applies the provisions of this act to all corporations and joint stock companies, and contains a proviso, "that whenever any such corporation or joint stock company shall become bankrupt, such decree in bankruptcy shall work a forfeiture of all the franchises of such corporation, and the affairs of such corporation shall be wound up in the manner provided in this act in respect to private persons."

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, moved to amend the section proposed to be stricken out, by inserting the words "moneyed and business" before the word corporation, and by striking out of the proviso the words "such decree of bankruptcy shall work a forfeiture of all the franchises of said corporation, and the affairs of such corporation shall be wound up," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "its property and assets shall be distributed among the creditors of such corporation."

The amendment was agreed to, and the question was then taken on striking out the section as amended. Disagreed to.

Mr. FOGG, of New Hampshire, offered an amendment to strike out the following from the thirteenth section:

"Provided that when the number of creditors present amount to five and less than ten, the votes of two, at least, shall be necessary for a choice; and when the number of creditors amounts to ten or more, the votes of three, at least, shall be necessary for a choice."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FOGG, of New Hampshire, offered an amendment that no discharge under this act for debts contracted before its passage shall be made without the consent of three-fourths of the creditors who have filed and proved their claims.

Mr. Fogg spoke against the bill as a dishonest measure, calculated to be of no benefit to worthy and deserving men. He wished to utter a solemn protest against it.

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment, by way of proviso, that no judge shall proceed to the consideration of a petition for voluntary bankruptcy until the petitioner shall have taken the test oath of the act of Congress of July 2, 1862. In offering the above, Mr. Sumner said a great many persons went with rebellion for the purpose of repudiating their debts. He wished to prevent them from reaping the benefit of that rebellion under this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, did not believe any such motive influenced secession in the south.

Mr. SUMNER subsequently modified his amendment so that in administering the oath such words as make it applicable to the holding of any office shall be omitted.

The amendment was debated by Messrs. FESSENDEN, SUMNER, POLAND and HENDERSON, and was then disagreed to. Yeas 10; nays 30; as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Cragin, Fogg, Fowler, Howard, Lane, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade, and Wilson—10.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams and Yates—30.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, offered an amendment as a proviso, that all citizens of the United States petitioning to be declared bankrupt shall file an oath of allegiance to the United States with their petition. Agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, moved to amend by making the minimum amount of indebtedness for which voluntary bankruptcy may be instituted $1000, instead of $300, as in the bill of the House. Agreed to.

Mr. FOGG, of New Hampshire, moved to insert $500, instead of $300, in the place alluded to. Disagreed to—yeas 19, nays 20.

The bill was then taken out of Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, asked for another vote on striking out the following: "And in all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per cent. on the claims against his estate, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their claims is filed in the case at or before the time of application for discharge."

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the text of the above by striking out the words "commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into effect." Disagreed to.

The question was then on striking out the clause above quoted.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause was stricken out.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out the provision requiring the registers of bankruptcy to be appointed upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON said he intended to vote against the bill because of the amendment adopted this afternoon. He thought the bill a good one as it came from the House.

After further discussion by Messrs. Cowan and Sumner, the vote on the bill was taken as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Howard, Howe, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle—20.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cragin, Davis, Fogg, Fowler, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Kirkwood, Lane, Merrill, Patterson, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—22.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Cowan, Cresswell, Frelinghuysen, Guthrie, Nesmith, Nye, Riddle, Sprague—10.

So the bill was lost.

Mr. HARRIS originally voted in the affirmative, but changed his vote for the purpose of enabling him to enter a motion to reconsider.

Mr. WILSON entered a motion to reconsider, and the Senate then, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House then, at ten minutes past two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, **Mr. GARFIELD** in the chair, on the President's annual message.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and addressed the House on the bill to amend the national banking law. He said:

The principal object of the bill is to provide the power which experience has shown to be necessary to enforce the requirements of the original law, by enlarging the authority of the Comptroller in cases of neglect or refusal on the part of the banks to conform to those requirements.

It renders some provisions of the law more clear and definite; and it prescribes the mode of proceeding by receivers, who may be appointed to close up the business of a bank.

It requires all the banks in the cities named as places for the redemption of circulating notes, to redeem at New York not only their own circulation, but also the circulation of any bank for which they act as redeeming agents.

It prohibits the banks from including and reporting compound-interest treasury notes, or any balance due them, which bears interest, as part of their reserve of lawful money.

It changes the law in reference to usurious interest to the forfeiture of the whole debt, instead of the forfeiture of the amount of interest, as prescribed in the present law.

It provides circulating notes for new banks organized under the law by scaling down the proportions to the existing banks, and requires any excess over the new allotment of circulating notes to be returned to the Comptroller.

It reduces the national taxation on the circulation of the banks to half of one per cent. per annum instead of one per cent., as provided in the present law. The tax of half of one per cent. on deposits is continued, and the tax of half of one per cent. on the capital of the banks is repealed.

These are the principal amendments proposed by this bill.

The returns published of October 1, 1865, show $426,000,000 as the amount of United States securities belonging to the national banks; of which over $331,000,000 were deposited in the Treasury as security for their circulating notes. It could hardly be deemed wise and expedient at this time, when it is so desirable to bring about a settled condition of the currency and finances, to disturb this large investment by requiring the national banks to be wound up, and their notes to be withdrawn from circulation to substitute United States legal-tender notes in place of them.

I cannot doubt that it is the settled opinion of this Congress that the amount of circulating notes of the national banks should not be increased beyond the $300,000,000 now prescribed in the law. If more paper money is needed, it would be far better to increase the legal tender notes issued by the government, so that the profit to be derived from any increase of the paper circulation would be reserved to the government. I should be in favor of withdrawing all the circulating notes of the national banks, and substituting legal tender government notes for them, in preference to an increase of the amount of bank notes, believing, as I do, that the amount of $300,000,000 now authorized is as much if not more than the banks can sustain, if we are ever to resume specie payments. If we are to have irredeemable paper money as the permanent currency of the country, I would prefer to have it all issued by the government.

The government legal tender notes were not proposed to take the place of coin. The currency of the country at that time consisted of the notes of State banks, which had all suspended specie payments, with most of the coined money of the country locked up in their vaults, by the sale of which the banks afterwards realized a large profit in legal tender notes. The question then presented was, whether the government should borrow State bank notes at a high rate of interest, for the payment of the army and for carrying on the war, or whether they should issue for that purpose notes of their own, without any cost for interest. This latter alternative was adopted; and the legal tender notes furnished to the treasury over seven hundred millions of money, nearly five hundred millions of which was without any cost for interest, at a time when the government was in most pressing need. It did more; it stimulated industry, and provided the people of this country with the ability to loan the government $2,000,000,000 to continue the war until armed rebellion was conquered, and the power and authority of the government was asserted and recognized throughout the whole country.

It cannot be denied, however, that this was attended by many serious evils, which were subsequently developed. It operated unequally and unjustly on different interests. But the life of the nation was at stake then, and no one who claimed to be loyal stopped to consider, or hesitated to make any sacrifice which the exigency of the country demanded.

Now the question is presented—what shall be done to arrest those evils and bring the country back to its normal condition, in which industry will be satisfied with securing the legitimate rewards of labor. The object of the government should be now, to give employment to the industry of the country by relieving it from taxation, and by encouraging in every way the development of its resources. It should be understood that the unusual powers which the Treasury Department had exercised to sustain the war will not be continued beyond the exigency that rendered them necessary.

In a condition of peace the revenue of the government ought not to exceed $300,000,000, or at most $350,000,000 which should be ample provision for interest on the public debt, as well as all current expenses of the government. But the speedy reduction of the debt is a matter of small importance compared with that of relieving the productive industry of the country from the heavy taxation with which it is now oppressed. I have not been able to join in congratulating the Secretary of the Treasury on the progress that has been made in the reduction of the debt during the past year, as it seems to me our industry could now ill afford it. When the debt of the country has been funded, the currency restored to a sound condition, and our industry so far relieved from taxation that it can compete with the labor of other countries, we can then better commence a more rapid reduction of the public debt.

The only way in which the currency of the country can be made equal in value to the money of other countries, is by gradually reducing the amount of paper money, until what remains in circulation shall become the equivalent of coin. The constant and increasing supplies of the precious metals now produced in this country would rapidly furnish a sufficient amount for all business and other requirements, if used for currency, instead of being exported, as it is now, to pay for importations of the products of foreign manufacture, to compete with and discourage the industry of our own people.

I concur with most of the arguments in the learned speech recently delivered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kelley;) but he made one statement which did not seem to me consistent with the general tenor of his remarks on the subject of currency. He asserted, if I understood him correctly that the standard of the value of the currency should be the resources of the country and the integrity of the government, and not gold and silver. There is no other standard now of the value of a dollar in this country than what the gold speculators in New York determine for it each day, and from hour to hour; but gold is the standard by which the value of the dollar is computed by them.

Whatever we issue as currency, by whatever name we call it and whatever laws are passed in reference to it, the foreign exchange will determine its value by the standard of gold and silver, and it will pass as currency according to that standard of value. I am not in favor of an immediate resumption of specie payments, nor am I ready to name a time when I think specie payments should be resumed; but in my judgment that most desirable event should be constantly kept in view, and any legislation calculated to retard it should be strenuously resisted by every one who regards the honor and the true interests of the country.

It should be understood by every one that it is the settled policy of Congress to reduce the amount of paper money until its value is restored and becomes equal to coin. I do not believe it necessary to withdraw all the legal tender notes to accomplish that object, nor do I believe it necessary to contract their amount to such an extent as to derange the business of the country.

One of the great causes of money panics, which so many seem now to apprehend, has heretofore been the absence of any security for the State bank notes.

The notes of all the national banks are made absolutely as secure as the government itself; by law they are received at par in all parts of the United States in payment for taxes and all other dues to the government, except for duties on imports, and for all debts owing by the United States, except interest on the public debt. This imparts such a degree of security and confidence to the national bank notes that they circulate as well after as before the failure of the bank. There is never any general demand for coin among the holders of bank notes so long as there is confidence in the security of the notes.

Nor will there be any general demand for coin among those holding "deposits" in banks, so long as the foreign exchanges are not against the country. But when a continuation of high prices has encouraged excessive importations from abroad, and has discouraged the shipments of our own products to foreign countries, there is an outward flow of specie created by the demand for export to pay the foreign debt which has accumulated. But the merchants and bankers owe that foreign debt, and not the community who hold the circulating notes. The merchants and bankers at such a time will demand their deposits from the banks in specie. If any national bank fails under that demand, the security for its circulating notes is not affected.

An unfavorable condition of the foreign exchanges is immediately indicated by an increased demand for specie. Under a prudent system of bank management that demand for specie could generally be met without seriously disturbing the business of the country.

I have been supposing and calling attention to a condition of specie payments with no other lawful money but coin, in which banks could redeem their liabilities, which has always been the case in this country heretofore when the banks paid specie. We have yet to learn what the effect would be in a condition of specie payments in which the banks are authorized to redeem their liabilities in legal tender notes, as well as coin, both being lawful money. I am by no means certain that the same per centage held by the Treasury in coin of the legal-tender notes in circulation, which the bank law requires to be held in lawful money by banks in the city of New York of their liabilities, namely, twenty-five per cent., might not be sufficient to secure specie payments on the part of the government as well as the banks.

But experience only can teach us what amount of paper money the government can sustain, and what amount of liability the banks can safely sustain, under the condition of being redeemable on demand in specie. Of one thing we can be certain, which is, that the larger the amount of specie held in reserve to meet the redemption of the paper money, and the larger the amount of specie in the country, the larger will be the amount of paper money that can be sustained in circulation.

The resumption of specie payments cannot be brought about by a contraction of currency so sudden and extensive as to disturb the industry of the country; it must be by such action on the part of the banks and the government as will render coin as valuable here as it is in other countries.

This country is now the largest producer in the world of the precious metals; but it may well be questioned whether the country derives any benefit from this unrivalled production so long as we treat it as merchandise, and of no use except to be shipped abroad and its proceeds returned to us in foreign manufactures. The injury this inflicts upon our own manufactures and our own industry more than counterbalances the gains of the miners.

It is to be hoped that Congress will resist all attempts to remove the limitations and restrictions in the bank law, which were intended as bounds, outside of which the banks could not lawfully move with impunity to endanger the prosperity of the country; and that the amount of their circulation will not be increased, nor the amount of reserve of lawful money be decreased.

It has been urged that an increase of paper money is needed to encourage industry and to lift the business of the country out of the languishing condition into which it is said to have recently fallen.

It is difficult to perceive how the increase of paper money at this time could benefit the manufacturers or promote the interests of labor. It would only promote speculation, and, by rendering prices still higher, increase the cost of manufacturing and the expense of living to the workmen. On the other hand, a judicious reduction of the currency might cause a gentle and healthy contraction of bank loans sufficient to reduce the cost of materials, so that manufacturers could again afford to start their works, and their workmen could afford to live.

Any increase of paper money, either in bank notes or legal tender notes, would not render money cheaper nor remedy the evils which the industry of the country is now laboring under.

This bill discourages the accumulation of bank balances in New York by prohibiting banks from returning as part of their reserve any balances bearing interest, as no bank can afford to pay interest on such balances unless it can loan them. The stock and gold speculations in the large cities, and particularly in the city of New York, are generally sustained by such loans; hence the panics and decline in stocks which occur whenever there happens to be any unusual demand for money. Such loans cannot be prohibited, but they should be discouraged. These balances are accumulated in New York from banks in all parts of the country, for the sake of the interest received on them and their ready command for speculation. It is not proposed that banks shall not pay interest on balances, but that such balances bearing interest shall not be counted by any bank as part of its reserve of lawful money.

It is unpleasant to many persons to listen to the suggestion that a bank can be weak or fraudulent, or imprudent. They seem to consider it irreverent. For the benefit of those who entertain the impression that all banks are immaculate, and do not require any restraining influences of law, I would refer to the frauds developed among banks during the past year, and to a recent letter by Hon. C. V. Culver, which gives some insight into the actual management of banks:—

"In 1861 my office was opened at Franklin, and from a single private office our combination extended until it embraced twenty banks and banking-houses. I bought and deposited the securities, and exchanged them for others, at my own discretion, subject only to the approval of the Auditor General. You [the president and directors] never troubled yourselves for a moment to know what I was doing or why. It was left entirely to me to determine when the circulation should be increased or diminished, and the securities deposited therefor withdrawn."

Mr. Hooper—It would seem as if there should be some legislation to regulate and secure the public against mismanagement of banks, when twenty of them can be managed by one individual, the president and directors never troubling themselves for a moment to know what was done in the bank, nor why anything was done. The banks need some regulation and restraint for their own good as well as for the security of the public. Nothing can be more wholesome in its effects upon them than the requirement to redeem their circulation, and to discourage the accumulation of their funds in the large cities to be used for speculative purposes.

The managers of banks do not generally recognize the difference between the national bank circulation and that of the old State banks. The notes of the most obscure national bank on the most distant frontier has upon it a stamp of nationality which overrides any security given to it by the bank purporting to issue it, and it circulates from one end of the country to the other as readily as a government legal-tender note. The bank that issued it is bound to redeem it on demand in lawful money; but who wishes to have it redeemed? Other banks do not; they are too glad to use it for currency, and the lawful money in which it would be redeemed would generally have no greater value than the bank note.

If $9,000,000 was added to-morrow to the circulation of the national banks in Maine, the whole of it would be incorporated at once into the great mass of the currency of the country, and the State of Maine would get only her proportion of the whole mass, as she does now. I admit that it would be a source of profit to those banks in Maine that received it, but it would decrease the pecuniary resources of that State and diminish the amount that those banks could loan to the people there, as they would have to invest more than ten millions of their money in government bonds, which sell at a premium, to obtain the nine millions of circulating notes which they would add to the general mass of the circulation of the country.

A majority of the Committee on Banking and Currency were opposed to any increase of the circulating notes of the national banks beyond three hundred millions. But recognizing the justice of the claims in various States where few or no national banks are organized, and of State banks that seek to be organized as national banks, the committee could suggest no fairer or better way of providing for them than to reduce the amount of circulation allotted under the law to the existing national banks. It was proposed, therefore, to obtain the additional amount required by reducing the present allotment ten per cent. of all the banks, which furnishes a margin of thirty millions for new institutions to be organized under the law.

This leaves in the law what has always seemed to me to be its most objectionable feature in principle and the most dangerous provision in practice, that is, the authority to a national bank having not more than $500,000 capital to invest its whole capital in United States bonds as security for circulating notes, reserving no portion of capital for its business of banking. More than that, the law requires the bank to hold in lawful money fifteen per cent. of the amount of the notes as a reserve to secure their redemption on demand; but having invested all its capital in bonds to secure the notes, the reserve required can only be obtained, directly or indirectly, by borrowing. This seems to me objectionable in principle. It simply provides a mode of obtaining from the government without interest $90,000 in notes that will circulate as money, and which, to all intents, are as good as the same amount of legal-tender notes, on the deposit of $100,000 in United States bonds as security.

It seems to me that the allotment of circulation by the existing law, and as proposed by this bill, is wrong in principle. The Acting Comptroller of the Currency proposes an amendment, which I shall offer at the proper time, by which the margin of circulating notes for the organization of new banks will be increased to nearly forty millions of dollars, and sufficient, in the opinion of the Comptroller, to meet all the requirements for new banks for several years to come. For the information of the House I beg to call attention to the following letter of the Comptroller:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, January 7, 1867.—Sir: In order to avoid discriminating specifically in prescribing the amount of circulation a bank may have upon its capital, I would suggest a scale like the following as an amendment to the House bill, "and the amount of such circulating notes to be furnished to each association shall not be more in proportion to its paid-up capital than as follows:

"On the first $500,000 of paid-up capital, seventy-five per cent. of such capital; on the second $500,000 of paid-up capital, sixty per cent. of such capital; on the third $500,000 of paid-up capital, fifty per cent. of such capital; on the fourth $500,000 of paid-up capital, forty per cent. of such capital; on the fifth $500,000 of paid up capital, thirty per cent. of such capital; on the sixth $500,000 of paid up capital, twenty-five per cent. of such capital; on the fourth and fifth millions of paid up capital, ten per cent. of such capital, and on all paid-up capital over five millions circulation shall be issued upon the bonds deposited, which the law requires to be with the Treasurer of the United States, not exceeding one-third of the paid-up capital."

This schedule would give circulation upon capital as follows:

1st.	$500,000 at 75 per cent.,	$375,000		
2d.	500,000 at 60 per cent.,	300,000	$1,000,000	$675,000
3d.	500,000 at 50 per cent.,	250,000	1,500,000	925,000
4th.	500,000 at 40 per cent.,	200,000	2,000,000	1,125,000
5th.	500,000 at 30 per cent.,	150,000	2,500,000	1,275,000
6th.	500,000 at 25 per cent.,	125,000	3,000,000	1,400,000
4th.	1,000,000 at 10 per cent.,	100,000	4,000,000	1,600,000
5th.	1,000,000 at 10 per cent.,	100,000	5,000,000	1,600,000

One bank of ten millions capital must deposit bonds to the amount of $3,331,000, upon which circulation may be issued to the amount of $3,000,000.

Mr. Hooper—This bill proposes, as I have before stated, to prohibit the use of compound interest treasury notes as part of the reserve of lawful money required in the national banks. The total amount issued by the Treasury Department has been $266,495,440, and of that amount there had been redeemed by the treasurer and cancelled to the first of this month $121,594,600, leaving the amount outstanding $144,900,840, none of which are now in circulation as money. On the first of October last the national banks held $82,415,860 of these compound treasury notes as part of their reserve. Their whole reserve of lawful money was $205,770,641, exclusive of specie, but including the compound treasury notes.

It is a mistake to suppose that because the interest accrued on the compound-interest Treasury notes causes them to be held as investment, they therefore constitute no part of the currency. So far as they are held and returned by the national banks as part of their reserve they take the place of so much lawful money, and their use and effect on values is precisely the same as an equal amount of United States legal-tender notes.

Every act authorizing the issue of United States legal tender notes declared them to be lawful money. The act which authorized the compound interest notes did not make them "lawful money." The fact that these Treasury notes had never been declared "lawful money of the United States," in connection with the provision against their being a legal tender in payments for the redemption of bank notes, was believed to be sufficient to exclude them from being held by the banks as part of their reserves of lawful money. The managers of banks who return them as part of their reserve evade the letter as well as the spirit of the National Bank act, which requires the reserve to be in "lawful money of the United States."

No one can doubt that if it is desirable to withdraw and cancel any notes that have been issued by the government and used as money, these compound-interest treasury notes should be first withdrawn.

If it would make too great a contraction in a single year to withdraw these notes, in addition to the $—,000,000 legal-tender notes which are to be withdrawn in each month, that law might be repealed, or its operation be suspended, at least for the present year.

When the compound interest Treasury notes cease to have the adventitious value which the national banks now impart by holding and returning them as lawful money, the banks will more readily part with them; and those notes would then be redeemed gradually. It may be expedient to require payment for any sales of gold from the Treasury to be in whole or in part in compound-notes, including the interest accrued.

The seven-thirty Treasury notes, amounting to $676,856,600, maturing within the next two years, are convertible at or before their maturity into the five-twenty six per cent. bonds. It may be said, therefore, that when the compound interest Treasury notes are provided for there will be no unfunded liabilities of the Treasury beyond what can easily paid out of the ordinary revenue, except the United States legal tender notes. At the regular session of the Fortieth Congress in December next, we may hope that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit a condition in which there will be no demands outstanding for settlement to embarrass the Treasury.

I believe much could be done during this year to prepare the way for resuming specie payments with benefit instead of injury to the true interests of labor and business, if the banks would co-operate. The banks can check the export of specie so that the precious metals might accumulate here to hasten resumption. To reduce the loans of banks, which encourage large importations and promote speculation, would have more effect in aiding resumption than the contraction of the circulation.

I believe that all the amendments of the Bank act proposed in this bill would tend to promote more prudent management in the conduct of the banks, and to make it for their true interest to aid at the proper time in restoring a sound condition of currency instead of obstructing it, as their action during the past year, in largely increasing their loans, has indicated. Whenever the resumption of specie payments occurs, it will be brought about in one of two ways; either by the banks co-operating with the Treasury Department in wise and judicious measures to bring it about gradually and without disturbing industry; or failing in this, it will be abruptly forced on the country by a public clamor which, regardless of consequences, will no longer submit to conditions that impoverish the country for the benefit of importers, bankers, and the whole various and motley tribe of speculators.

After Mr. Hooper's speech the committee took up the Indian Appropriation bill, which appropriates to carry out the stipulations of Indian treaties, &c., a little over two and a half millions of dollars. The bill contains a provision that no moneys or annuities shall be paid to any tribe in hostility against the government or citizens of the United States.

On motion of **Mr. BRADFORD**, of Colorado, a proviso was added to the paragraph making an appropriation for the expenses of the Indian superintendency in Colorado, that no part of it should be distributed by Alexander Cummings, the present Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Colorado territory.

On motion of **Mr. HOOPER**, of Utah, the appropriation for incidental expences of the Indian service in that territory was increased from $15,000 to $25,000.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, stated that there was no superintendency in which the Indians were so well managed as in Utah.

The Committee rose and reported the bill.

The **SPEAKER** presented Executive documents as follows:

From the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a House resolution of January 17th, relative to the accounts of the State of Texas with the United States. Laid on the table.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a House resolution of January 28th, relative to the amount of taxes annually paid by national banking associations to the United States and to the several States. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

From the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to the House resolution of January 29th, concerning the massacre of United States troops by Indians near Fort Phil. Kearny. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. FINCK, from the Post-office Committee, reported that there was no legislation necessary to allow members of the present Congress to exercise the franking privilege until the first Monday of December next, that being provided for under existing laws.

Mr. WARD, of New York, presented a petition of fifty-one leading citizens of Elmira in favor of the restoration of Commander Abron K. Hughes to the active list in the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. VAN AERNAM, of New York, presented a petition of Leroy Waller, Anson Gibbs, Erastus Dickinson, and Jabez Blackman, sailors of the war of 1812, praying Congress to grant adequate pensions to the surviving soldiers of that war, and to the widows of those who have died.

The House, at half past four, adjourned.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

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We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

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TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed, will be about 4⅝ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 2500 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 85,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUTE, Room No. 10, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.
Boston, January 30, 1867. 2 4 3w

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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FOR BOSTON—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT.
SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS, FROM PINE STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.

The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the
ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1488 tons.
SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1250 tons.
NORMAN Captain Crowell. 1293 tons.

These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised, and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO
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NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Captain Blethen, and
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For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company,
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D. N CARRINGTON, Agent,
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THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 Walnut street.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite side-wheel Steamships
SAN JACINTO, Loveland Commander,
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Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.
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H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
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STAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The New York Mail Steamship Company's line Ocean Steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows—the
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY,
HAVANA, on SATURDAY,
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY,
MERRIMACK on SATURDAY.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:—

December 31.—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.

January 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Lapidge.

January 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. I. T. Watkins.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.
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EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.

Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf, Providence, R. I.

The line is composed of the first-class Steamships
HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander.
CHASE, J. A. Crossman commander.

These superior and well-equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.

Freight for Boston, Mass., and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads, will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.

Bills of lading furnished at the office.

No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.

For further information, apply to
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NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown
The splendid first-class Iron Steamships
LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington.
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An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
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To Liverpool or Queenstown.... $100 $30.

Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No 27 BROADWAY.

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Passage to London, $90, $60, $30, currency.
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ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham.
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The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

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NORTH AMERICA, Captain L. F. Timmerman.
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THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 44 NORTH RIVER.

Rates of passage, payable in Currency—To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, Cabins, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New York, $35; Havre, Antwerp, etc., $100 and $37.

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Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

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These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board and on arrival at Newport proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

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"CITY OF PARIS".....................Saturday, February 9
"KANGAROO"..........................Wednesday, February 13
"CITY OF BALTIMORE".................Saturday, February 16
"CITY OF WASHINGTON"................Saturday, February 23
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin..............$90 Steerage..............$30
To London.............. 95 To London.............. 35
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For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent
8 7§ No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE by the only American Line to England and France.—The New York and Havre Steamship Company's first class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37, North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, the following days, at noon precisely:—
ARAGO....H. A. GADSEN....December 22, 1866,
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First-class. { Main saloon..................$100
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The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River.
PEREIRE, Duchesne.
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PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $160; Second Cabin, $100—including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon-tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK, AND CITY POINT.—The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Captain Alexander,.....Every Saturday.
ALBEMARLE, Captain Bourne,.....Every Wednesday.

At 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, giving through bills of lading, etc., to all points on the Seaboard Railroad and its connection.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO. Agents, No. 88 Liberty street

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk,)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.

Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street

SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE,
Can be obtained direct at the
MANUFACTORY AGENCY,
No. 708 CHESNUT Street.

Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 1 8 lm

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 7 6m

EUROPE.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The following is the speech made by the Queen at the re-opening of the Imperial Parliament to-day:

My Lords—In again recurring to your advice and assistance, I am happy to inform you that my relations with foreign Powers are on a friendly and satisfactory footing. I hope that the war in which Prussia, Austria and Italy have been engaged may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe. I have suggested to the government of the United States a mode by which the questions pending between the countries, arising out of the civil war, may receive an amicable solution, and which met, as I trust it will be, in a corresponding spirit, will remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding and promote relaions of cordial friendship. The war between Spain and the republics of Chili and Peru still continue, the good offices of my government, in conjunction with that of the Emperor of the French, having failed to effect a reconciliation. f, either by agreement between the parties themselves or by the mediation of any other friendly Power, peace should be restored, the objects which I have had in view will be equally attained. The discontent prevailing in some of the provinces of the Turkish Empire has broken out in ctual insurrection in Crete. In common with my llies, the Emperor of the French and the Empeor of Russia, I have abstained from any active nterference in these internal disturbances, but oint efforts have been directed to bringing about mproved relations between the Porte and its Christian subjects not inconsistent with the sovreign rights of the Sultan. The protracted nogoiations which arose out of the acceptance by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern of the Governorship of the Danubian Principalities have been appily terminated by an arrangement which as been sanctioned by the concurrence of all he Powers to the Treaty of 1856. Resolutions in avor of more intimate union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have een passed by their several Legislatures, and deleates duly authorized, and representing all classes f colonial party and opinion, have concurred in the onditions upon which such an union may be best ffected in accordance with their wishes, and a ill will be submitted to you which, by the consoliation of colonial interests and resources, will ive strength to the sovereign provinces as memers of the same empire and animated by feelings f loyalty to the same sovereign. I have heard ith deep sorrow that the calamity of famine ressed heavily on my subjects in some parts of ndia. Instructions were issued to my governent in that country to make the utmost exertions o mitigate the distress which prevailed during e autumn of last year. The blessing of an bundant harvest has since that time improved e condition of the suffering districts. The perevering efforts and unscrupulous associations of easonable conspirators have, during the last utumn, excited the hopes of some disaffected ersons in Ireland and apprehensions of the loyal opulation, but the firm and temperate exercise of e powers entrusted to the executive, and the ostilities manifest against the conspiracy by men f all classes and creeds, have greatly tended to reore public confidence, and have rendered hopeless ny attempt to disturb the general tranquillity. trust that you will consequently be enabled to ispense with the continuance of any exceptional gislation for that part of my dominions. I acnowledge with deep thankfulness to Almighty od the great decrease which has taken place the cholera and in the pest which has atcked our cattle. But the continued prevalence f the latter in some foreign countries, and its ccasional reappearance in this, will render ecessary some special measures of precaution, d I trust that the visitation of the former ill lead to increased attention to those sanitary easures which experience has shown to be the st preventive. Estimating as of the highest portance an adequate supply of pure and holesome water, I have directed the issue of a mmission to inquire into the best means of peranently securing such a supply for the metropos and for the principal towns in the densely poulated districts of the kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have dicted the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid efore you. They have been prepared with a due gard to economy and the requirements of the blic service. You will, I am assured, give your ady assent to a moderate expenditure calculated improve the condition of my soldiers, and to lay e foundation of an efficient army of reserve. My ords and gentlemen, your attention will again be lled to the state of the representation of the poption in Parliament, and I trust that your deliberans, conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutuforbearance, may lead to the adoption of measures hich, without undue disturbance of the balance political power, shall freely extend the elective anchise. The frequent occurrence of disagreent between the employers of labor and their orkmen, causing much private suffering and blic loss, and occasionally leading, as is alleged, acts of outrage and violence, has induced me to ue a commission to inquire into and report on the organizations of trades' unions, and her societies, whether of workmen or emoyers, with power to suggest any improvent of the laws for their own benefit. Application will be made to you for parliamentary wers which will be necessary to make this quiry effective. I have directed bills to be laid ore you for the extension to other trades of the neficial provisions of the Factory acts especially ported by the Royal Commission, on the emyment of children, and for the better regula-n, according to the principle of those acts, of orkshops where women and children are largely ployed. The condition of the mercantile mae has attracted my serious attention. Comints are made that the supply of seamen is defint, and the provisions for their health and disoline on board ship are imperfect. Measures l be submitted to you with a view to increase efficiency of this important service. I have obved with satisfaction the relaxation recently roduced into the navigation laws of France. I e expressed to the Emperor my readiness to mit to Parliament a proposal for the extinction equitable terms of the exemption from local arges on shipping, which are still enjoyed by a ited number of individuals in British ports, and e, in anticipation of this step, already admitted itish ships to the advantages of the new law. bill upon this subject will forthwith be laid bee you. A bill will also be submitted to you for king better provision for the arrangement of the airs of railway companies which are unable to et engagements. Measures will be submitted to n for improving the management of the sick and er poor in the metropolis, and for a re-distribu of some of the charges for relief therein. ur attention will also be called to the amendnt of the law of bankruptcy, to the consoliion of the Courts of Probate and Divorce Admiralty, and to the means of disposwith greater dispatch and frequency of increasing business in the Superior Courts Common Law and at the Assizes. The ations between landlord and tenant in Ired have engaged my attention, and a bill will be d before you which, without interfering with nts of property, will offer direct encouragent to the occupiers of land to improve their dings, and provide a simple mode of obtaining mpensation for permanent improvements. I nmend to your careful consideration these and er measures which will be brought before you, I pray that your labors may, under the blesg of Providence, conduce to the prosperity of country and the happiness of my people.

William H. Gatzmer.

e find in an exchange the following sketch the new President of the Camden and Amboy ilroad Company, written before his protion:—

William H. Gatzmer, the managing agent managing officer of the Camden and Amboy ilroad Company, is one of those leading and perior men who control and regulate the siness and commerce of the country. He s originally from Somerville, Somerset nty, New Jersey. When quite a lad he came New York in search of fortune, and was emyed in 1829 by Messrs. Robert L., John C., Edwin A. Stevens as clerk on board the first ever famous Hudson river steamer North erica. After the Messrs. Stevens had sold r and their other boats on the Hudson, Mr. tzmer was transferred to the Raritan river ats, belonging to the same parties, who soon covered that his intelligence, his courtesy, nesty, and integrity could only be equalled his wonderful mathematical and financial ent; and he was taken from the steamboats out 1835, and placed as chief clerk of the mden and Amboy Company in Philadelphia, ere he still remains, having been appointed 1840 to the principal agency.

"Mr. Gatzmer is of small but wiry frame, ng nothing but a bundle of sinews, as it ere, capable, however, of great mental and ysical endurance, the equanimity of his temr—with such responsibilities, and the often rplexing questions arising from the very ure of such a huge concern with all its anches over the State of New Jersey and part Pennsylvania—is never destroyed or its serenity disturbed. He recuperates his physical powers by retiring to his elegant country seat at Tacony, on the Delaware, eight miles from Philadelphia, every afternoon, and returning to his office in the morning buoyant and refreshed. There are in Philadelphia but few men who possess such business faculties, such a just and generous nature, and who so seldom come into collision with others, being held in the highest esteem by all with whom he has dealings or connections."

THE FASHIONS.

Eugenie Changes Her Mind, and Exciting Consequences Ensue—A Watered Robe with Moss Roses and its Substitute—Adelina Patti's New Dress at the Italiens—Ball Dress of a Roulette-Table Celebrity—A Duchess' Appearance at Court, Etc.

PARIS, January 18.—The disappointment was bitter at the court tailor's when the Empress, after having ordered a watered robe, trimmed with ivy and moss roses, sent him word that she had lost a friend and would appear at the Court ball in nothing but half mourning. All ladies know what distress ensues when an unexpected *fete* finds them in that predicament implied by "nothing to put on." Brains are racked, means devised, dressmakers implored, and the most indifferent of young ladies suddenly offers to help her lady's maid rather than forego the anticipated pleasure. Somehow or other tarlatane and satin get into tunics, skirts, and bodices in no time, and lovely toilets are forthcoming at the fixed day and hour. Misgivings and suspense are forgotten in the pride of having achieved what appeared impossible. But the dark side of this blessed forgetfulness is that it extends to the poor seamstress, whose rest has been disturbed for perhaps a night or more over the graceful toilet. The dressmaker's anxiety to please her employer is held of no account; that she should care for either rest or regular food after having accepted a pressing order is almost incredible; that such commonplace occurrences as plain roast meat and potatoes should ever enter into the same head as that which is full of fairy gauze, is most unaccountable. If things stand thus with gentle ladies, it would be natural to surmise that the meals and rest of those who work for Empresses who change their minds, must be still more irregular, and the eatables even less complicated than the *menu* above mentioned. There is the mistake; nothing ever can put the imperial tailor out; he is always prepared for changes, and things went on at his establishment last Wednesday as if the very shortest notice had not been given. The watered robe was finished, the moss roses all round the middle of the train hung their heads as if too full of perfume to care for the support of their prickly stalks hidden in flutings of white crape. The plisse round the bottom was headed with crosscut rolls, the ivy clung in festoons, looking as if it had grown among the moss roses, but for all this perfection a new and prettier idea was to throw the watered robe in the shade. The substitute was to be a very limited half-mourning, not grave enough to show a cast of sorrow over the opening ball of the season, but quite enough to damp exuberant spirits. Worth drew forth his watch when the court messenger drove off, and communed with himself for full ten minutes: when that was over he called his staff around him, and gave the following orders:—An under train of white *poult de soie* the Empress's usual length, over that a tulle robe completely strewn with alternate white wheat ears, having silver beards; then over that again a third skirt, of tulle, spangled over with silver; all the wheat ears were seen, as it were, through a shower of mournful rain. The manteau de cour behind was made of crepe de chine, bordered round by a frill of the flattest, closest platting, and looped up on each side by a large rosette and ends of the spangled tulle. The effect can be imagined. The body measured sixty-two centimetres round the waist. Another sovereign of our capital, Adelina Patti, appeared at the Italiens in the *Barbiere de Sevilie*, and her new costume, as "Rosine," created a very great sensation. She wore the traditional short skirt. It was made of light blue silk reps, called in Paris "velours imperial." It was entirely dotted over with garnet-colored balls of chenille, hung on silver cord, looking much like numberless bells all in ringing motion. The trimming round the bolero bodice, sleeves, epaulettes, and skirt was made of garnet-colored velvet, worked with silver braid. Another famous toilet this week was that worn at a ball by the Hombourg heroine at roulette, Mad'lle Caroline Letusier. If the tunic she wore is to become historical, I will give it the honor of a correct description, but until it has been adopted by the *elite* it cannot find space here. The young Duchesse de Castries was surpassingly lovely at the Tuileries in a white watered silk fourreau and train, trimmed with bias of black and white satin and jet. The great novelty of her dress, as on that of the Empress, is a small square, oblong or oval, fitting exactly on the front width of the skirt under the waistband, where it hangs apron fashion, and really ought to be called a stomacher, if the term had not been misapplied when plastrons were worn on bodies.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Sister Eliza Jones, of the Ebenezer Negro Church, at Richmond, drew a revolver on a steward who accused her of robbery, and "cleaned out" the congregation.

—Timothy Doolan, of Ballydownderry, Clare, Ireland, recently deceased, in his will made the following provision:—"I lave to Peter Rafferty a pint of potheen I can't finish."

—Miss Harrington, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is to marry an Italian Count in Paris.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, and
SILVER-WARE,
Of all kinds and prices.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 154p

Diamonds and all Precious Stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid o repairing. 816

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
'Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers o Watches etc.,
11 11smth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 15 26§

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer d Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md.,
January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,

of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
2 2 t27 Depot Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk,
Weldon,
Raleigh,
Newbern,
Charlotte,
Wilmington,
Columbia,
Charleston,

Kingsville,
Savannah,
Augusta,
Atlanta,
Macon,
West Point,
Montgomery
Mobile,

and
NEW ORLEANS,
TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) SHOULD BUY TICKETS
BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE

Trains leave Depot,
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2 tf GENERAL AGENT.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH,
Via Orange and Alexandria Railroad and its Connections.

The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.

Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.

Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk.

Dray receipts furnished, and Bills of Lading signed at the through freight office of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 105 South FIFTH Street below Chesnut.

Rates guaranteed as low at all times as by other

JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Orange and Alexandria Railroad,
12 27 rpt No. 105 South FIFTH Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12·55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10·45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.—2·30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15, and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.

Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 11§

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.

WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY,
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.

From Thursday, November 23, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 350 miles from Philadelphia).

GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.

6·55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7·35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9·10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 A. M.

1·50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2·50 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4·15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 P. M.

GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.

Trains leave Oil City as follows:—

9·10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9·50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11·50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.

1·20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1·55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3·35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4·15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8·11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M.

All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Plumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.

All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.

By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon arrive at Irvineton at 6·30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9·45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3·50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4·23 P. M. next day, remain over night, and take the 6·54 A. M. train South.

At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.

Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.

ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.

BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent. †

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 50c. per 100 lbs.; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs.; Alexandria, $1·20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest as an Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PRCHIN
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies. etc.] 7 §

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 1§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.

Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 10·25 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.

Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 1§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents. R. B. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. DURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9½ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

1 1§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M.	& 11·20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M.	& 7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

1 1§ FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·50

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, Upper Ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. 1 1§

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8½ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 1§ Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

11·30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6·10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No. 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. H. CHIPMAN, Agent,
No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PARIS, January 21.

The Cretan Question.

This question is now the great topic of the day, and, in fact, the all-absorbing one. The Turkish Government is using all its efforts to persuade the great powers that the Cretan rebellion is on the eve of being entirely crushed.

Turkey and Greece.

The uneasy state of the relations between Turkey and Greece appears to be about to arrive at a climax. A telegram from Constantinople announces that the Porte has recalled its representative from Athens. According to the same advices, the insurrection, far from being extinct, is said to have revived with increased vigor, while a large number of fresh volunteers are stated to have landed on the coast of Candia. The counsels which the French Envoy at Constantinople is charged to give to the Porte apply not only to the Cretan insurrection, to the agitation which prevails in Thessaly, and to the charges brought by Turkey against Greece, but especially and with more practical utility to the relations, very difficult at the present moment, between Servia and the Ottoman Government. Although at first denied, the fact is now positive that the Government of Roumania, taking advantage of the embarrassments of the Porte, has demanded the evacuation of the fortresses situated on the Servian territory, still held by Turkish garrisons, under threats of an invasion of Bosnia; while the Servian people, held in subjection to the Turkish nobility are only too desirous to obtain their independence. As Servia has at her disposal an army of one hundred thousand men, this menace is still more serious to Turkey than the attitude of Greece, who has neither army nor finances; and the importance of the demand is so well understood at Vienna that the Austrian Government, modifying its ancient policy, to the great disappointment of Turkey, has not hesitated to support it. The Eastern question, indeed, as presented in Turkey—and this is not one of its least dangers—is closely allied with that of Hungary, and, consequently, concerns the very existence of the Empire of Austria. Like that country, Hungary is divided into several nationalities, which, although inferior in civilization to the Magyars, nevertheless desire to obtain their independence. Among those peoples the Croats and Servians are the most excitable, and the part they played in 1848 has already shown the influence they are capable of exercising on events. In Hungary, even among the Magyars, opinions are divided as to the conduct to be adopted towards them, whilst the advanced liberal party is inclined to accede to their desires. The Deakists, and especially the ultra-Conservatives, take up more willingly towards them, the Germans complani, in the Empire of Austria. The Cabinet of Vienna watches the movement with attention, and encourages it in order to find a counterpoise to the demands of the Diet of Pesth. Thus may be explained the policy at present maintained by Austria at the Courts of Constantinople and Belgrade, and our advices from Vienna go so far as to say that the Austrian Government has made, as a condition of its intervention in favor of Servia, the entire abstention of that country in the agitation of which the military frontier, and other territories to the north of the Danube and the Save, subject to Austrian authority, may become the scene.

The Great Painter Ingres.

Art in general has sustained a great loss in the person of one of its most illustrious votaries, M. Ingres. He was in very good health but a few days ago, but caught a cold at night whilst getting up to keep up his fire in his bed-room. Acute bronchitis set in, and carried him off in a few hours. The commencement of his career was very arduous, and years elapsed before his genius was fully appreciated by the public. Of no artist of modern times can it more truly be said, *Si quœris monumentum circumspice*. He was born at Montauban, and became the pupil of David, the classic genius of whom found in Ingres a magnificent development; but it was chiefly from Raphael he sought to draw inspiration. From that great master he derived his love of accuracy, sobriety of style, and, above all, of idealizing his subjects. In 1801 Ingres carried off the great prize given by the Institute, and went to Rome, where he continued to reside until the close of his period of study, and where he married. He received the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1824, and was appointed member of the Institute. Irritated by the criticism which continued to be directed against him for years after he exhibited his picture of Saint Symphonin in 1827, he left France in 1832, and returned to Rome. When he came back to Paris he met with a most enthusiastic welcome. At the Exhibition of 1835 the greater number of the pictures painted by Ingres were hung together in a gallery especially allotted to them, so that the public could judge at once, and apart from the ardent sympathies and antipathies excited by each production as it appeared, of the course of the artist's genius during fifty years. At the exhibition he, together with Eugene Delecroix, obtained the grand medal of honor. The elevation of Ingres to the Senate in 1862 crowned a long career devoted to the cultivation of all that is purest and most worthy in art.

Paris Italian Opera.

The subscribers of the opera in the *Salle de Ventadour*, begin to find that it is quite possible to pass a very delightful evening *aux Italiens*, even when the little *Diva Patti* is not on the stage. Madame Lagrua is a charming *prima donna*, and may be almost said to supply the place of the great Grisi. Coldly received at first, she has now proved to the Parisians that she is a most consummate *artiste*. Like all our musical jewels, she is going to try her fortune in America. What we are more badly off for in Paris are tenors, but there are none in the market, though the Impressario is ready to engage them at a very high price. The masked ball experiment on Friday last, at the *Salle de Ventadom*, was a failure, inasmuch as there were many men, but few of the gentler sex, whose presence is indispensable on such occasions.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—*Fra Diavolo* was sung very acceptably by the Richings Troupe last evening. The Academy was crowded with a fashionable audience.

This evening *Maritana* will be given, with a great cast.

To-morrow evening, first time for many years, *Don Pasquale*. The cast will embrace all of the favorites of the company.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Legislative Discussions—The Right
Colored People to Ride in Car — of
Pawnbrokers, Etc. —The

[SPECIAL CORRESPOND ... EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, February 5.

In the Senate to-day, a heated discussion took place on the bill to allow colored persons to ride in Passenger Railway cars. A number of colored gentlemen from your city stood in the passage, and took a li ely interest in the proceedings. They expre sed their unqualified disapprobation of the course pursued towards them by the Democra ic Senators.

Both H uses will adjourn to-morrow evening for the purpose of visiting the public institutions at Pittsburg.

M . Adaire has introduced a bill in the House fo the better regulation of pawnbrokers. Its provisions are very strict. Every pawnbroker in Philadelphia is compelled to pay an annual license of four hundred dollars, and to have only one place of business. No pawnbroker can receive a license who has been convicted of receiving stolen goods. He is to enter security in the sum of one thousand dollars, the bond to be held in trust by the Mayor, for every person who may be aggrieved by any violation of the law. He shall also have an insurance of five thousand dollars on the goods in his establishment, to be held by the Mayor, for the protection of depositors. This bond to be filed before a license can be granted. Any person carrying on the pawnbroking business, without a license, to be fined five hundred dollars. No place to be opened before sunrise or closed later than 7 o'clock in the evening, except on Saturday evenings, when the closing hour shall be 10 o'clock. The books to be kept open at all times for the inspection of proper officers. The rates of interest, including storage, not to exceed one per cent. per month. Dry goods and clothing are to be kept for four months, and all other articles eight months, unless sooner redeemed. The fines and penalties for a violation of any articles of the new law range from fifty to one hundred dollars. Any pawnbroker receiving stolen goods is liable to a fine of five hundred dollars.

This law has been framed in consequence of pawnbrokers, in many instances, charging an interest of seventy-five per cent. per annum, and to prevent them, if possible, from receiving stolen goods.

Mr. Breen, of Schuylkill, has offered a joint resolution, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to take measures in favor of a repeal of the Neutrality laws.

AJAX.

False Truffles—For some time past, says *Golignani*, an inferior kind of truffle has been gathered at Etampes, the only quality of which is its size; it has none of the perfume of the Perigord esculent. To impart this odor the merchants procure from the latter district boxes of the dark odoriferous loam in which this highly prized vegetable is found, and by means of a brush they introduce the earth into the cracks and granules of the Etampes truffles, and sell them for the real article.

Novel Style of Skating.—A Glasgow paper says:—"On Wednesday, thousands enjoyed the healthy and exhilarating exercise of skating on Loch Burnie. Among those on the ice a young lady skater attracted great attention. She had with her a large Newfoundland dog, and attached to the collar round the animal's neck was a pair of reins; these she held in her hands, and the dog directing her course on the ice, she in this way skipped along in very swift and graceful style."

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

CONTINUATION SALE OF BEST EXTRA QUALITY SILVER-PLATED WARE,
being the stock of a first-class Chesnut street house, manufactured expressly for city trade, and warranted a better article than any ever offered at public sale.

Thursday Morning,

February 7, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, will be sold a full and general assortment of first-quality silver-plated ware, manufactured expressly for city sales, and not for auction. Persons wishing to purchase can do so with safety, as every lot is warranted.

SHEFFIELD GOODS, CUTLERY, ETC.

Also, an invoice of Sheffield Cutlery, comprising table, dessert, and tea knives, ivory balanced handles; pickle forks, pearl and ivory handles; fish-carvers, pearl, carved and plain ivory handles, in morocco cases; presentation sets, cheese scoops, etc. etc.

Full particulars in catalogue. 1t

SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE PROOF FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.

On Thursday Evening,

The 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a choice collection of fine proof framed engravings, carefully selected from the great modern artists. Among them are Martin, Firth, Arsdale, Herring, Johnstone, Turner, Frank, Stone, Landseer, Le Jeune, Thompson, Barker, F. Taylor, Sant, and others. Sale peremptory. 2 5 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
518t No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN, AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. ETC., BY CATALOGUE,

On Wednesday,

February 13, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock. [2 5 7t
Catalogue and samples early on the morning of sale.

CARPETINGS.

JUST LANDED,

ENGLISH CARPETINGS,

VELVETS,

BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY, and

INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

ENDORSED BY SCIENCE,
AND PROVED BY EXPERIENCE.

A BEVERAGE newly introduced into America, which has by its PLEASANT TASTE and its VALUE as a REMEDY acquired a GREAT REPUTATION IN EUROPE.

THE EXTRAORDINARY EFFICACY AND UNSURPASSED TASTE OF
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,
CELEBRATED IN ALL COUNTRIES,
TAKEN AT ALL AGES,
IN SICKNESS OR IN HEALTH,
AND ALWAYS WITH BENEFIT.

I. SCIENCE has declared that
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
IS THE BEST STRENGTHENING TONIC AND REMEDY;
and the institutions in Germany, France, and England have awarded it several gold and silver medals.

All classes of physicians, both ALLOPATHIC and HOMŒOPATHIC, have agreed in opinion as to the GREAT VALUE of this preparation, and the FIRST MEDICAL MEN OF THIS CITY RECOMMEND ALREADY IN THEIR PRACTICE daily this WONDERFUL TONIC, which is, in reality,
NO MEDICINE, BUT A PLEASANT REMEDY,
MORE STRENGTHENING, NOURISHING,
AND PLEASANT
than ale, porter, etc., and containing 50 per cent. less alcohol.

II. EXPERIENCE JUSTIFIES INDEED ITS CELEBRITY. The approval of thousands of sufferers who have been cured by the use of
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
(known throughout Europe for the past fifteen years), the numerous letters of thanks received from the rulers and the people of Europe, as well as of the United States,
GUARANTEE ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY.

It acts as an INVIGORATOR to the entire system, and is invaluable in all the Disorders of the Stomach, Catarrhs, Coughs, Hoarseness, Scrofula, Chlorosis, etc.

Price, $6 per dozen, with a discount to dealers.
Sold by all Druggists.

GENERAL AGENT, [2 2stuw3trp

WARD J. CAFFEE,
S. E. cor. FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Crapes, Flowers, Feathers, etc., will be offered for two weeks at a GREAT SACRIFICE, in order to make room for extensive alterations at the

Fashionable Millinery Establishment
OF
MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,
11 6 tuths2m] No. 904 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18§

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THE FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
FURNITURE DEPOTS,
N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.

Before purchasing call and examine, o nd for a printed catalogue. 2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases
Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
818 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR ETC.

THE LARGEST VARIETY
AT
JOHN C. ARRISON'S.
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his
IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22mwfs

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

KEITH & PICKETT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,
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MACHINERY OILS.
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FLORIST
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Preserver of Natural Flowers,
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Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons 1 23 1trp

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PURE OLD RYE WHISKY
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OLIVE OIL,
MUSHROOMS,
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FRENCH MUSTARD
Of our own importation.
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SHERRY WINE.

We have yet on hand a portion of last invoice o the
SUPERIOR CROWN SHERRY
Which has given so much satisfaction to those who have already purchased of
still for sale in octaves (20 gallons) at the importer's price.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,

Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.

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The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.

IN COFFEES,

The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the dessicating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.

SPICES,

Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

PIONEER SOAP.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.

This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.

TRY IT
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
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MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,
AND
Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS.

PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
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STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
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DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
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HAVANA CIGARS.

A CHOICE IMPORTATION OF
HAVANA CIGARS
Just received, and for sale at reduced prices.
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
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UHLER & HOPKINS,
FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,
HAVE REMOVED TO
THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 48 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Where they will continue the
CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS,
AS HERETOFORE. 12 smw1m

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH Street,
WILL OPEN [2 4
MONDAY, February 11.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR,
AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,
Both Plain and Check,
OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS.
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN.
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES.
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH.
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF
1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
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9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
Above Race,
WILL OPEN TO-DAY

Another case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents; 3 cases sold within 30 days.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, well-known make, 25 cents.
Bleached Muslins, all prices, and as low as the lowest.
Unbleached Muslins, lowest market prices.
One bale 7-8 Domet Flannels, 31 cents.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannels, 37 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 33 cents up.
American Delaines, new and choice styles.
American Prints, handsome styles.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62 cents, etc.
Bird-eye Diaper, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, $3·50, etc.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Hand-loom and unbleached Table Linens.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1·75, over 60 dozen sold.
Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, etc.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, cheap.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Canton Flannels, at reduced prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced.
SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY DAY.

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9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of good styles Calicoes at 18¾ and 20 cents per yard; best make bleached and unbleached Muslins; All-wool and Domet Flannels; Canton Flannels, etc., at the very lowest market prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best make of Shirting Linens.
6-4, 7-4, and 8 4 power-loom Table Linens.
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Napkins, Towels, and Crash.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, from $1·85 up to $5.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.
Handsome Nainsook Plaid Muslins, large plaids.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Tarlatans, from 35 up to 75 cents per yard.
A large assortment of Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
New shape Hoop Skirts, best quality.

PRICE & WOOD,
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N. B.—Just opened, 100 dozen Linen Napkins, at $2 45, $2 75, $3, $3·50. 2

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES
WILL OFFER HIS STOCK
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,
UNTIL MARCH 1,
At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

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COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.
R. T. WHITE & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of
COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
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EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE, Etc.
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NOW READY.
ALL SILK.

New Styles Fancy Ribbons,
Plain Cord-Edge Bonnet Ribbons,
Cord-Edge Trimming Ribbons,
Belt Ribbons,
Neck Ties, Etc. Etc.,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
FOR SALE BY
WERNER ITSCHNER & CO.,
NO. 233 CHESNUT ST.

Also, A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED SILKS, RIBBONS, CLOTHS, KID GLOVES, CRAPES, SEWING SILKS, ETC. ETC. 1 3 wfmst

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2½ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
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12 6 7m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

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BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

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AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable, Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc Etc

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
1 28 mwf§ No. 724 MARKET Street.

KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
Great Reduction in Prices.
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
CASH PRINCIPLE.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.

Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON.

Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 1 1m

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL............................$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwf1p] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

LANDSEER'S ENGRAVINGS,
"SANCTUARY," and "CHALLENGE,"
$4·00 each. Very fine.

MONARCH OF THE GLEN, $10.

PIPER, NUT-CRACKERS, and others, at the lowest and most moderate prices.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
1 26 10t No. 816 CHESNUT St.

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COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m